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**Newfoundland
Fisheries Survey
1953**

COW HEAD TO BRIG BAY

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Newfoundland Fisheries Development Committee

Fishing Communities of Newfoundland

*Report of a Survey
Sponsored by*



The Government of Canada
and
The Government of Newfoundland



Issued February, 1954.

FOREWORD

In July and August of 1952, on the recommendation of the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Committee, a party representative of the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland carried out a "reconnaissance" survey of the more important fishing communities along the northeast coast and part of the south coast of the province of Newfoundland. Valuable information was obtained on the state of the fishery in these places, on harbour facilities, agriculture and forest resources and on the social aspects of community life.

In the summer of 1953, the reconnaissance of coastal communities was completed with a survey along the southwest and western coasts of the province. The present report presents the findings of that survey. The several agencies concerned were represented as follows:

On the federal side -

H.C. Frick, Dept. of Fisheries
J.B. Mountain, Dept. of Fisheries (alternate)
E.V. Gilbert, Dept. of Public Works
H.W.R. Chancey, Dept. of Agriculture
B. Shindman, Dept. of Mines & Technical Surveys

On the provincial side -

A. Vannan, Dept. of Fisheries & Co-operatives

Newfoundland Reconnaissance Survey
July - August, 1953.

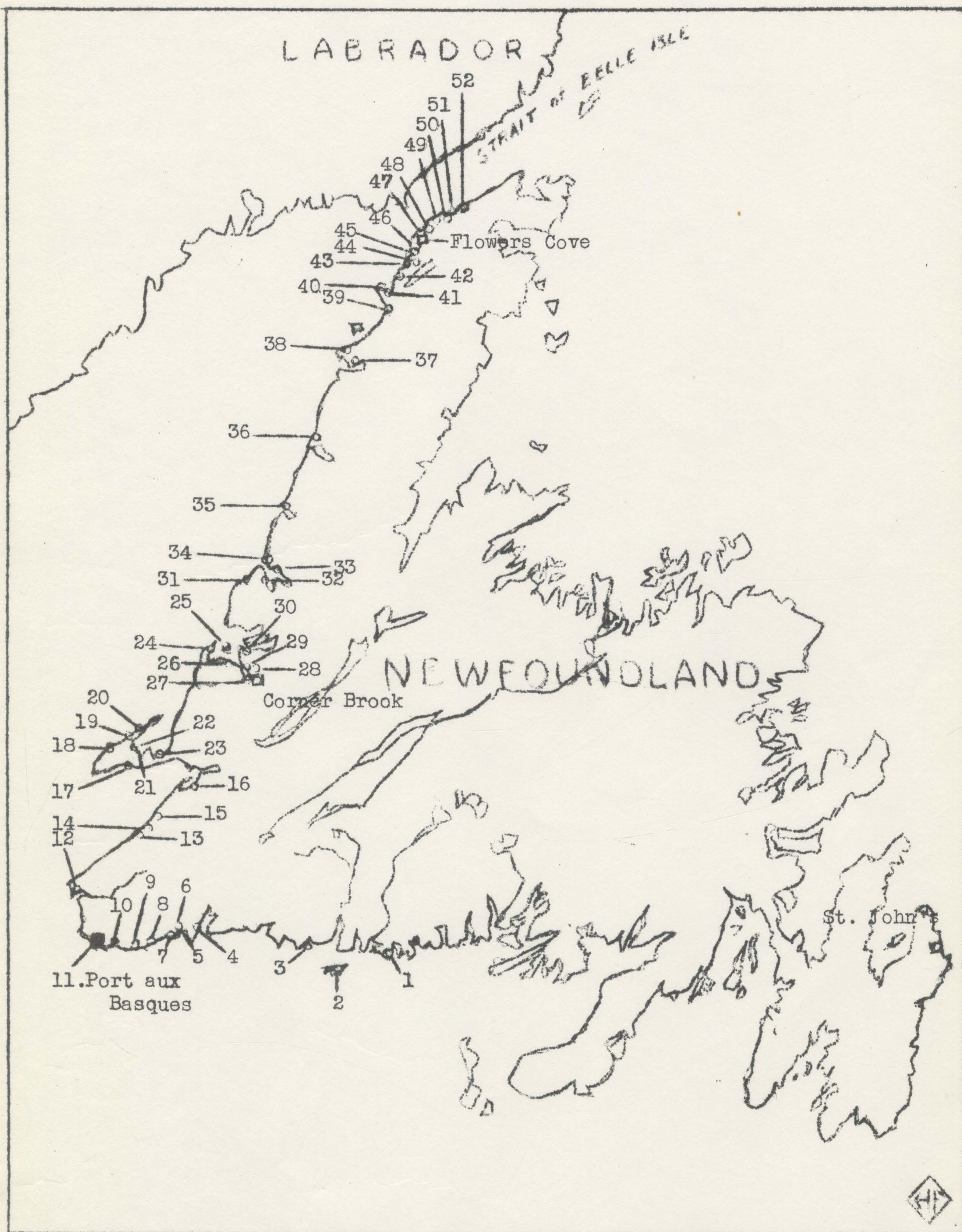
Settlement Visitation Reports

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cape La Hune | 27. Curling |
| 2. Ramea | 28. Summerside |
| 3. Burgeo | 29. Meadows |
| 4. Little Bay (La Poile) | 30. Cox Cove |
| 5. Petites | 31. Trout River |
| 6. Harbour Le Cou | 32. Woody Point (Bonne Bay) |
| 7. Rose Blanche | 33. Norris Point |
| 8. Burnt Islands | 34. Rocky Harbour |
| 9. Isle aux Morts | 35. Cow Head |
| 10. Margaree | 36. Daniel's Harbour |
| 11. Port aux Basques | 37. Port Saunders |
| 12. Codroy | 38. Port au Choix |
| 13. Highlands | 39. Bartlett's Harbour |
| 14. St. David's | 40. Shoal Cove |
| 15. Cartyville | 41. Reef Harbour |
| 16. St. George's | 42. Brig Bay |
| 17. Ship Cove | 43. Current Island |
| 18. Three Rock Cove | 44. Black Duck Cove |
| 19. Lourdes | 45. St. Barbe |
| 20. Winterhouse | 46. Bear Cove |
| 21. Piccadilly | 47. Nameless Cove |
| 22. West Bay | 48. Savage Cove |
| 23. Aguathuna | 49. Sandy Cove |
| 24. Lark Harbour | 50. Green Island Cove |
| 25. Woods Island | 51. Green Island Brook |
| 26. Frenchman's Cove | 52. Eddie's Cove East |

NEWFOUNDLAND RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

SETTLEMENTS VISITED

JULY AND AUGUST, 1953



Note: See accompanying numbered list of settlements.

AGRICULTURE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ATTACHED REPORT

Subsistence type agriculture	Areas less than five hundred square feet producing vegetables.
Garden type agriculture	Areas over five hundred square feet but less than one acre producing vegetables.
Minor, moderate or large areas of pasture and hay land	Less than five acres, over five and less than twenty acres, over twenty acres, respectively.
Minor, moderate or large vegetable production	Annual requirements not produced, annual requirements produced, market quantities produced, respectively.
Minor number of hens	Up to twelve hens maintained for home use by individual families.
Peaty organic 'muck' layer	Surface layer of black organic matter decomposed beyond the raw peat stage.

COW HEAD



"Island" settlement, looking north-east



View towards mainland



Sandbar leading south-east to mainland settlement

COW HEAD

1. Population: Estimate 70 families (313 people in 1951); of these, 15 families live on the island.
2. Description: The settlement of Cow Head has two components --a rock knob island off the west coast which is joined to the mainland by an E-W. trending sand bar, and the wide sand and gravel beach along two shallow bights immediately north of the sand bar. 15 houses, the Anglican Church, the fish-pickling plant and lobster pool, and 3 stores are located at the north end of the island. The houses of the rest of the community, the Orange Hall and a 2-room Anglican school line the shore of the two bights.
3. Government and Services: (a) Local government - None, but a strong co-op. fulfils some of the duties which might be delegated to an organized municipality.

(b) Fire protection - None.

(c) Police protection - None.

(d) Medical facilities - Cow head is the centre of a nursing district containing St. Pauls and Parsons Pond although there was no nurse there at the time of the Survey.

(e) Provincial and federal agencies - None.

(f) Schools - 2-room Anglican school on mainland and a single-room school in the Anglican Church. Grade XI is taught.

(g) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities. The settlement looks relatively clean of cans compared to others visited.

(h) Water supply - Good. Shallow wells are used in both sections of the settlement. They do not run dry in summer but sometimes freeze over in winter.

(i) Power and fuel - No electricity. Firewood used.
4. Religious Organization: Anglican community, church located on the island. There are 6 United Church families and 1 Roman Catholic family.
5. Recreation and Entertainment: Orange Lodge (Lodge building); Church socials; Girl Guides troop. Movies shown regularly in the Orange Lodge by a film committee of the Co-op.
6. Communications: C.N.R. supply boats "Springdale" and "Northern Ranger" make scheduled stops during the navigation season. Fishing boats and lobster pick-up boats (O.K. boats from Halifax). In winter, 1 snowmobile, dog teams and horses. Road connects island to mainland and on it the Co-op. runs its truck. There is a trail north to Parsons Road and south to St. Pauls. Post office and telegraph office on the island. Telephone line to St. Pauls and Parsons Pond.
7. Industries: Fishing in summer; lumbering in winter. About 35 men are engaged in sawmilling operations for 5 local saw-mills, the rest work for Bowaters. About 15 of the Bowaters men are full-time employees and do not fish.

8. Market and Service Area: Co-op. store has 207 members, about 50 per cent of whom are resident in Parsons Pond, St. Pauls, Martin Point and Sallys Cove. The Co-op store buys green fish and salt cod from all the above communities and, as well, markets the lobsters and salmon. It also buys lumber from the local sawmills, and sells gear to all the fishermen in the above communities. Supplies are bought primarily in Corner Brook. Mail and supplies are handled for St. Pauls.

FISHERIES

COW HEAD

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: August 1, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 313
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 35-40.
- (c) Other occupations: Winter work in lumbering and contract cutting of pulpwood.

2. Fishermen:

Total no.: 48 -- nearly all lobster fishermen; 10 salmon fishermen.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 28-30. Two sharemen.

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Cod traps, 3; salmon nets, 3; herring nets, 39; lobster traps, 3,840; trawl; hand lines; jiggers.
- (b) Motorboats, 22; motor dories, 2; rowboats and dories, 8.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Cod, dried salted (1952): 10,000 lb.
- (b) Lobsters, alive (1953): 50,000 lb.
- (c) Salmon, fresh (1953): 4,000 lb.
- (d) Halibut, fresh (1953): 2,000 lb.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Salmon fishermen put up their own ice for use in marketing the fish. The producers' co-operative last year built a shed and eleven concrete vats for pickling cod, with a capacity of 150,000 lb. A bait depot is needed for the area.

7. Marketing

The co-op. sells wet-salted cod through the United Maritime Fishermen for 8 cents a pound. In 1953 they paid the fishermen 2 cents for fresh split cod, with any profit to be divided among the producers pro rata at the close of the season. This year 214,000 lb. of lobsters were marketed through the Cow Head pool. Average losses on lobster shipments to Gloucester this year were 6 per cent condemned, although the loss was 17 per cent on the last shipment. Salmon is shipped, iced, on the O.K. Service boats to Gloucester, along with the lobsters.

8. Financing

Most buying is for cash. The consumer co-op. provides around \$100 credit on the average per crew, for two or three months.

9. Co-operative Development

Nearly all of the fishermen are co-operative members. There are 207 members, about half in Cow Head, the rest in Parson's Pond, Sally's Cove, and St. Paul's. The co-operative has been established for about 20 years, but the producers' co-operative was set up as a separate organization two years ago. It has a new charter this year under the name "The Royal Producers Co-operative Society Ltd." Secretary-manager is Augustus Payne. The consumers' co-operative operates five stores altogether -- a branch store in the mainland part of the settlement and branches in St. Paul's, Sally's Cove, and Parson's Pond.

10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

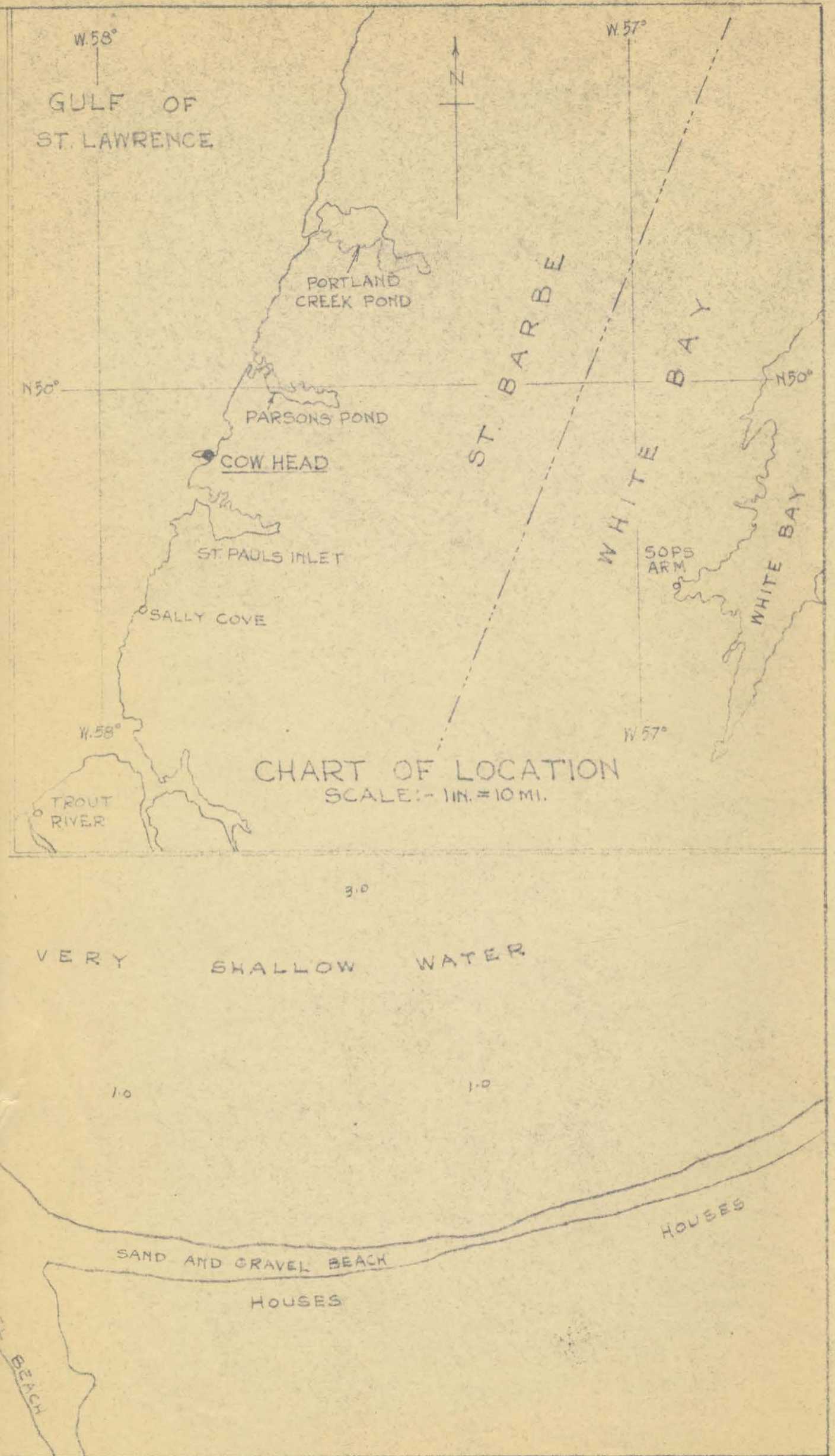
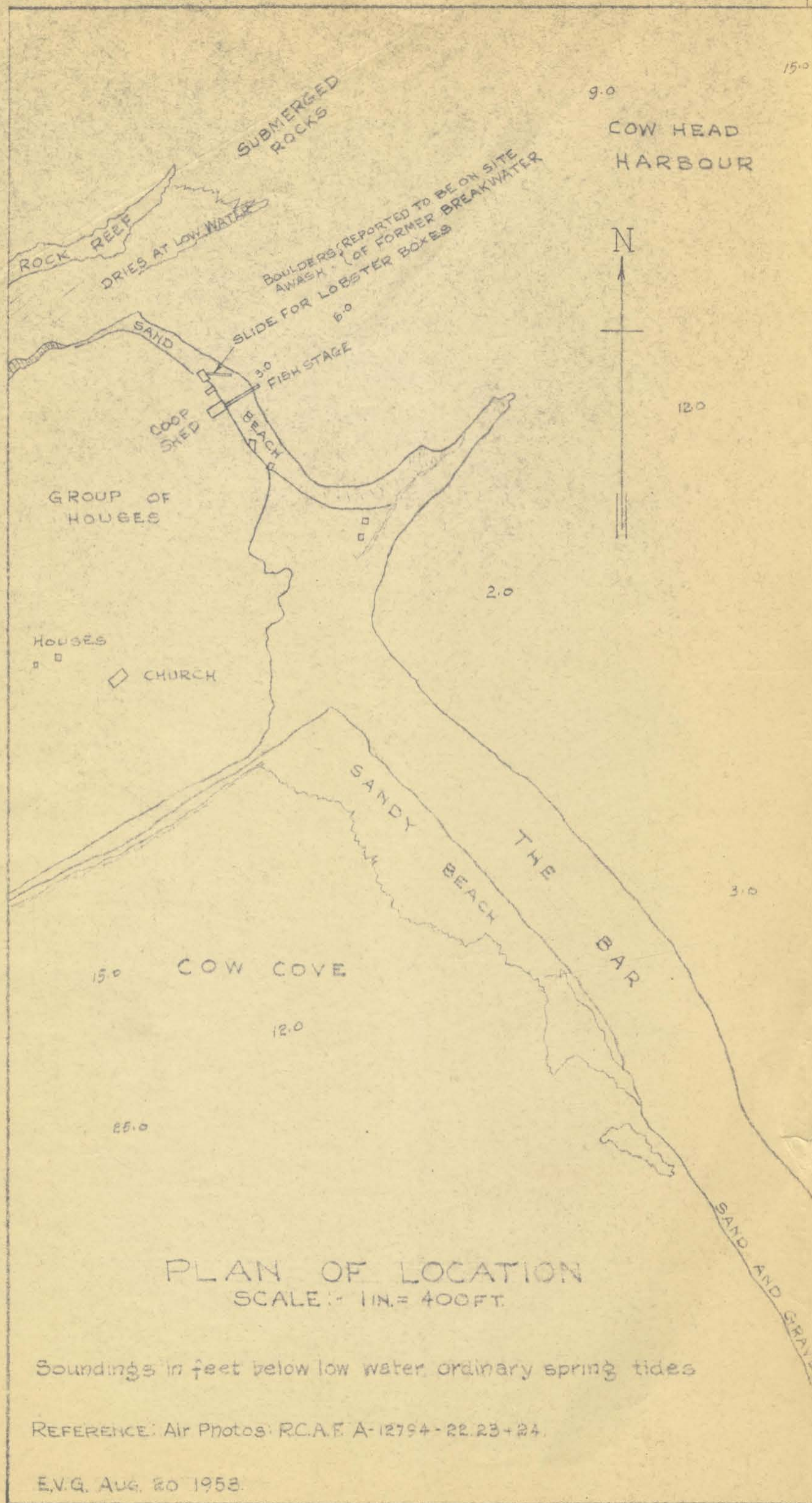
The three communities mentioned above are united with Cow Head through the co-operatives. In addition, Daniel's Harbour delivers lobsters to the Cow Head pool. The co-op brings in supplies from the Maritimes and from Corner Brook and St. John's.

11. Additional Notes

- (a) Bait depot. - The herring never fail to appear at St. Paul's, hence it would be a good location for a bait depot, except for the fact that the harbour is too shallow. Cow Head has deep water and would be near to St. Paul's (4 miles away), but a breakwater is needed in the harbour.
- (b) Woods employment. - Nearly all Cow Head fishermen work in the woods in winter. Six portable sawmills employ about 35 fishermen, and another 25 cut pulpwood for Bowaters, averaging about two cords a day at a contract price of \$6 a cord, more or less.
- (c) Lobster gear losses. - Storm damage to lobster traps caused heavy losses this year. The average loss was about one-third. One man lost 135 traps out of 225.
- (d) Fishermen's supplies. - Salt (from Bay of Islands dealers) cost the co-op. \$9 a hogshead this year (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents/lb.) -- an unusually high price. Rope was 38 cents a pound through the co-op., compared with the usual retail price of about 50 cents.

COW HEAD

NFLD.



HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:

Cow Head

Lat. $49^{\circ}55'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}48'W$

Chart No. 284

EXISTING WHARVES:

Fish stage at Co-Op shed and
slide for lobster crates at Co-
Op Lobster Packing Plant.

EXISTING BREAKWATERS:

None: former timber one has
been destroyed.

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:

To North Cove narrow and tortuous.
To south cove quite open.

FOG CONDITIONS:

Fair

STORM CONDITIONS:

West to north winds are bad in
North Cove. South to west winds
are bad in South Cove.

ICE CONDITIONS:

Frozen usually December to May

TIDAL PECULIARITIES:

None

NATURE OF BOTTOM:

Varies. Rock, boulders, gravel
and sand.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING
WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:

Breakwater in North Cove could
be replaced to advantage of
fishermen. A winch at the haul-
out place would also reduce
labour when boats have to be
pulled out of water.

DREDGING REQUIRED:

None apparently practical

AVAILABILITY OF
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rock locally. Round and sawn
timber from Bonne Bay or Hawke
Bay areas, also Parson's Pond
area.

EVG: August 1, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: COW HEAD

DATE: 1-8-53.

AGRICULTURE: Subsistence type gardens producing minor amounts of vegetables.
Moderate area of hay and pasture land.

SOILS: Soils derived from old raised beach sands and gravels and from weathering limestone breccia. A large part of the arable area covered with a deep, black, peaty organic 'muck' supporting good grass growth. Soils generally shallow over bedrock.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips principally, with minor amounts of carrots, beet and other vegetables. Moderate amount of hay harvested.

LIVESTOCK: Approximately fifty head of cattle, sixty horses and four hundred and fifty sheep in the area, together with minor numbers of hens.

POTENTIAL: No agricultural potential because total arable area already cleared (island section). Some arable areas may exist on the mainland section of the village, but these were not examined. Hay and pasture areas could produce higher yields if properly seeded and fertilized.

DANIEL'S HARBOUR



Seaward view



Weather station anemometer



Sea wall under construction

DANIELS HARBOUR

1. Population: About 60 families (approx. 350 people).
2. Description: The settlement is located on the west coast where a rock outcrop off the shore has made a small shallow harbour. Along the water's edge there is a wide stone and sand beach. The landward side of the beach is marked by a shore-cliff of unconsolidated material about 20 feet high (see sketch map). A number of houses line the beach at the foot of the cliff. Most of the houses, however, are to be found in a slightly nucleated group on the sloping marine terrace above the shore-cliff. The head of the harbour is marked by a collection of fish sheds and stages.
3. Government and Services:
 - (a) Local government - None.
 - (b) Fire protection - None.
 - (c) Police protection - None.
 - (d) Medical facilities - None.
 - (e) Provincial and federal agencies - Weather reporting station (D.O.T.).
 - (f) Schools - 2-room Anglican school (Grade XI taught).
 - (g) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities. The beach at the foot of the shore-cliff is lined with tin cans.
 - (h) Water supply - Good. Wells 10 feet deep or deeper supply the water. They are said to rarely run dry.
 - (i) Power and fuel - No electricity. Firewood used.
4. Religious Organization: Anglican community (school doubles as the church).
5. Recreation and Entertainment: None organized.
6. Communications: C.N.R. supply boats "Northern Ranger" and "Springdale" make regular stops during the navigation season. Dog teams, horses, and snowmobiles used in winter. Rough trail south to Parsons Pond and north to Bellburns. Post office and telegraph station (meteorological schedule maintained with Torbay). Telephone line to Bellburns and Parsons Pond.
7. Industries: Fishing; about 70 per cent of the men fish during the summer. Lumbering; all men work in the woods in winter. About 20 work for the 4 local sawmills, the rest for Bowaters.
8. Market and Service Area: There are 2 stores. All major supplies come from Corner Brook. Lumber is sold to Corner Brook, St. John's, and Carbonear. Mail and supplies are handled for Portland Creek, 5 miles south.

FISHERIES

DANIEL'S HARBOUR

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: August 1, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 246.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 30 (approx.).
- (c) Other occupations: Woods work -- lumber and pulpwood; fishing and hunting guides.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 40. Average age: 35-40.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 22-25 (family crews). One shareman.

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Cod traps, 3; salmon traps, 1; salmon nets, 2; herring nets, 24; lobster traps, 2,330; trawl, about 2 tubs per boat.
- (b) Motorboats, 21; collar boats, 4.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Cod, dried salted (1952): 15,000 lb.
- (b) Salmon, fresh (1952): 1,500 lb. Less in 1953.
- (c) Lobsters, alive (1953): 55,000 lb. (504 crates).
- (d) Mackerel and herring, in season.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Cod is dried on the beach, and some salmon salted for home use. Salt has been hard to get here for the past two years.

7. Marketing

Shorefish is sold to St. John's merchants -- Steer Brothers, Bowring, Aaronsons. Salmon is sold locally. Lobsters are shipped to Gloucester, Mass., through the Cod Head lobster pool, averaging about \$40 a crate. Losses from dead lobsters have not been heavy. The worst loss was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent condemned of one shipment this year. Last year losses averaged $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

8. Financing

Lobster crews get \$50 to \$100 credit in the spring from local merchants and the lobster pool. Debts are settled when receipts from the pool shipments begin to come in, in late June or July.

9. Co-operative Development

There is no co-operative store.

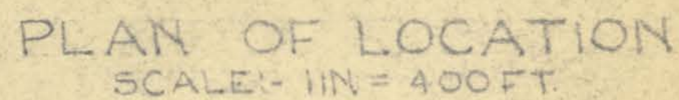
10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

The Portland Creek settlement gets supplies in Daniel's Harbour, and there is some trade with Belburns. Some local residents are employed as guides on salmon rivers in the vicinity; Lee Wulff maintains fishing and hunting camps in the Portland Creek area, with two or three light aeroplanes for the transportation of his customers.

11. Additional Notes

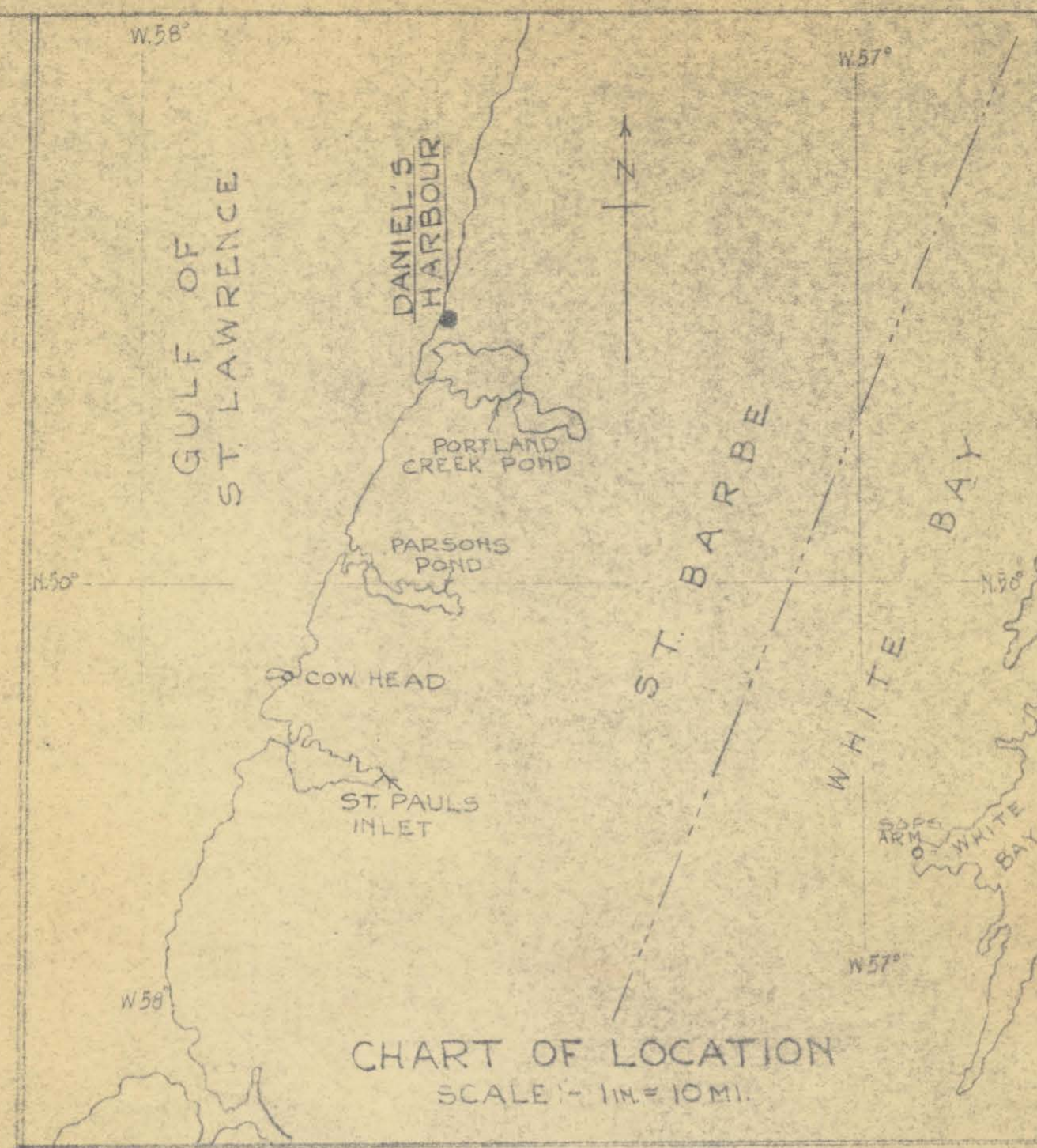
- (a) Cost of Lobster gear.- Storm damage to lobster gear was heavy this season. A local estimate of the cost of building 100 lobster traps was \$45.00 -- 2.5 thousand laths at \$10.00 a thousand, 12 lb. of twine at \$1.20/lb., and 30 lb. of nails at about 20 cents/lb. Traps are fished in strings of about 15 traps 10 fathoms apart, on 12-thread rope, usually, although lighter rope may be used for buoy lines. In all, about 12 fathoms would be required per trap, costing 50 cents a pound or about \$7 per 60-fathom coil. Accordingly, the cost of 1200 fathoms of rope for 100 traps would be near to \$140, bringing the total cost of rope and traps to \$185.00, or about \$1.85 per trap.
- (b) Woods operations.- Fishermen in Bowaters' camps earned \$6 to \$8 a cord cutting pulpwood -- the average was \$6.30 a cord this year. A month's cutting for a man would be 40 or 50 cords -- sometimes up to 75 cords. The 8 portable sawmills in operation last winter employed 35 to 40 men.

NFLD.



REFERENCE: - Air photos. A-12787-166+167 R.C.A.F.

E.V.G. AUG. 19, 1953.



HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Daniels Harbour Lat. 50°14'N Long. 57°35'W Chart No. 284
EXISTING WHARVES:	None
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	Timber, gravel filled, across head of harbour. Concrete, 110' constructed last year along northerly side of harbour, plus 110' extension under construction (1953).
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Only fit for small motorboats with local knowledge.
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Northerly winds and southerly winds are worst.
ICE CONDITIONS:	Coast usually blocked December to May.
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Boulders.
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Present extension of breakwater is about all that is practical.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	Some dredging of this shallow cove would be helpful but harbour is too shallow and boulders too tightly nested to permit economical work. Some hand removal of worst boulders by local labour appears feasible.
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Sand and gravel locally. Timber from vicinity of Hawke Bay or Parson's Pond.

EVG: August 1, 1953.

HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:

Daniels Harbour

Lat. $50^{\circ}14'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}35'W$

Chart No. 284

EXISTING WHARVES:

None

EXISTING BREAKWATERS:

Timber, gravel filled, across head of harbour.
Concrete, 110' constructed last year along northerly side of harbour, plus 110' extension under construction (1953).

APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:

Only fit for small motorboats with local knowledge.

FOG CONDITIONS:

Fair

STORM CONDITIONS:

Northerly winds and southerly winds are worst.

ICE CONDITIONS:

Coast usually blocked December to May.

TIDAL PECULIARITIES:

None

NATURE OF BOTTOM:

Boulders.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:

Present extension of breakwater is about all that is practical.

DREDGING REQUIRED:

Some dredging of this shallow cove would be helpful but harbour is too shallow and boulders too tightly nested to permit economical work. Some hand removal of worst boulders by local labour appears feasible.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Sand and gravel locally. Timber from vicinity of Hawke Bay or Parson's Pond.

EVG: August 1, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: DANIELS HARBOUR

DATE: 1-8-53.

AGRICULTURE: Subsistence type gardens producing minor amounts of vegetables.
Moderate area of hay and pasture land.

SOILS: Soils derived from old, partly calcareous, raised beach formations, generally very stony and bouldery. Soils covered with a heavy, peaty organic mat often containing a large amount of windblown sands. North of the village area is a moderate area of soils developed on white sands, stonefree and heavily podsolized.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips comprise the principal crops, with minor amounts of other vegetables. Moderate amount of hay harvested.

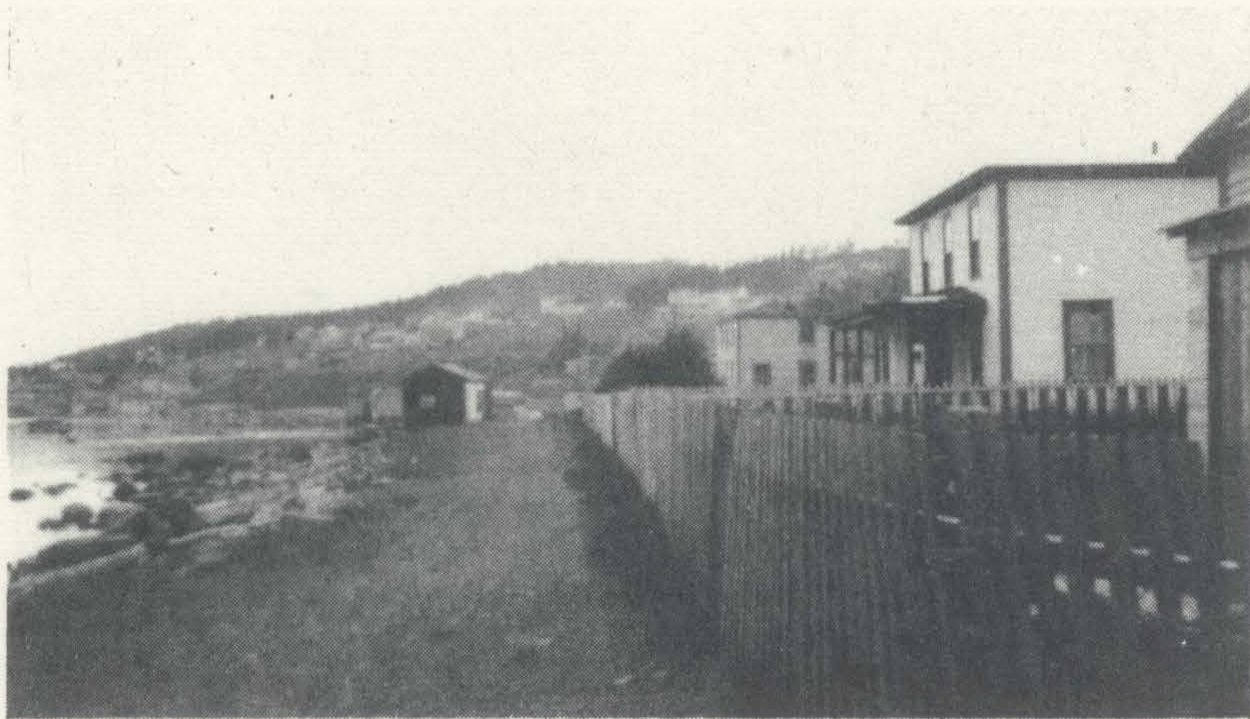
LIVESTOCK: Approximately twenty head of cattle, fifty-five horses and one hundred and twenty-five sheep in the area. Minor numbers of hens maintained.

POTENTIAL: Some clearing could be carried out within a two mile limit of the village perimeter, but area limited by peat bog accumulations and rock outcrop.
With improved hay and vegetable production, village could provide vegetable requirements and maintain larger numbers of cattle and sheep.

PORT SAUNDERS



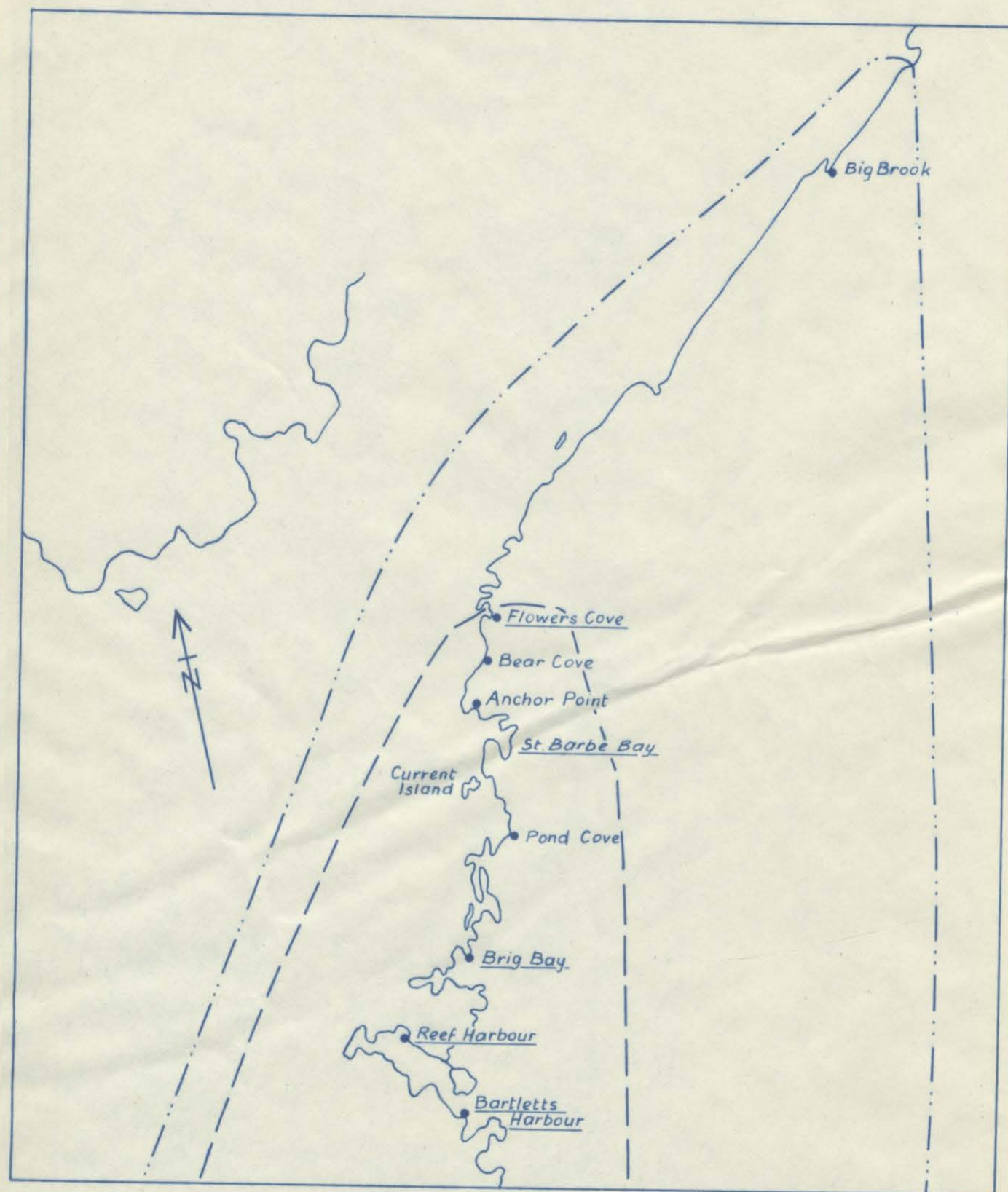
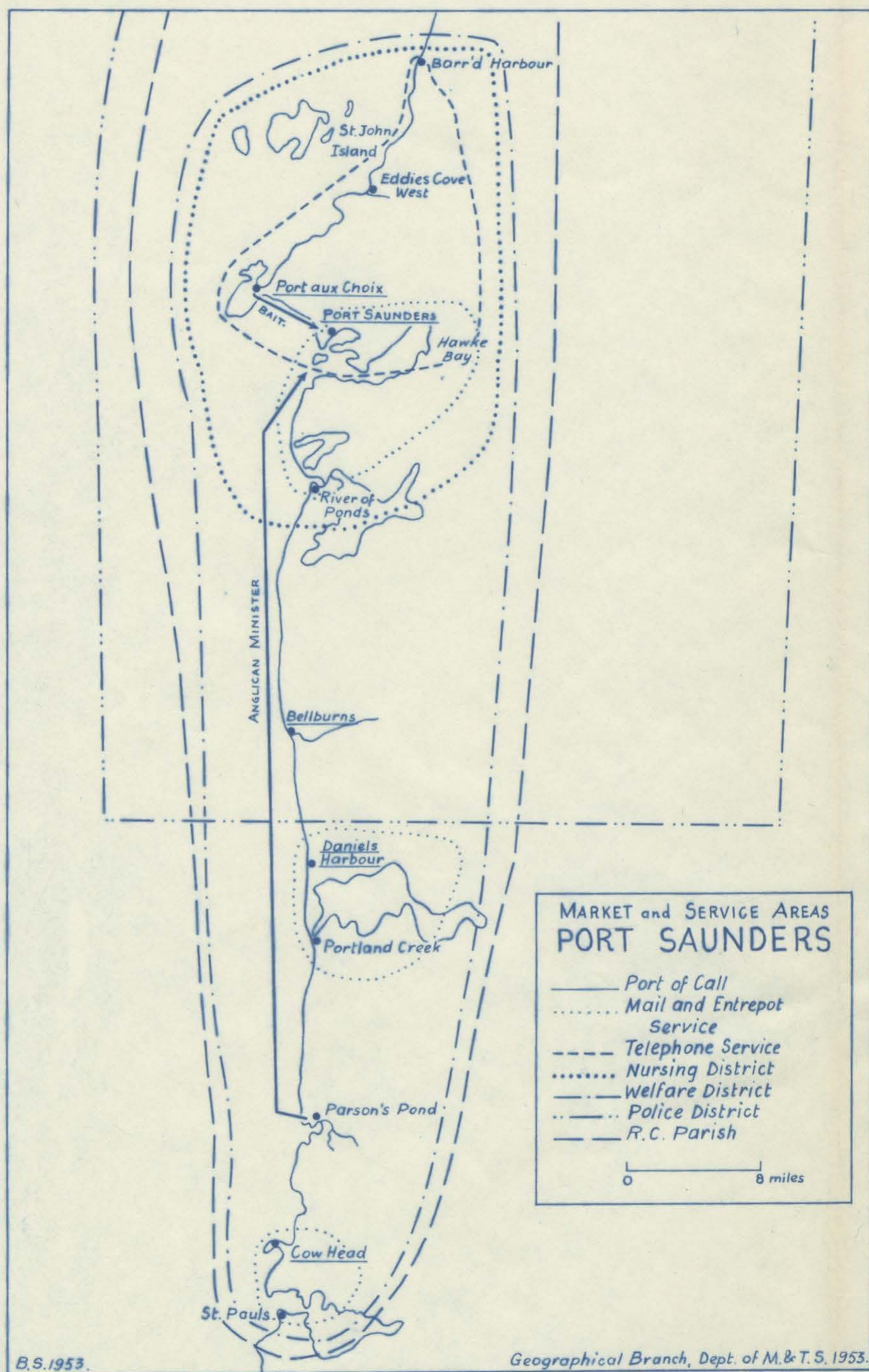
Looking north to Taylor's wharf



Southwestward view



"Northern Ranger" leaving Taylor's wharf



PORT SAUNDERS

1. Position: 50° 38½' N. 57° 18' W.
2. Population: About 550 - 600 people est.
3. Description: Port Saunders is a large nucleated settlement which is strung along the north side of an east-west running fiord-like inlet in the west coast. The buildings are all located on the gradual (10°) slope. There is no pattern to their distribution other than that the stores are located along the street which runs beside the sea. A number of narrow rock-strewn trails lead up the slope to the houses. (See map.)
4. Government and Services:
 - (a) Local government - None.
 - (b) Fire protection - None.
 - (c) Police protection - R.C.M.P. detachment. The district includes all settlements between Big Brook and Bellburns.
 - (d) Medical facilities - 6-bed cottage hospital and 1 registered nurse (doctor is at Norris Point). Nursing district includes all communities between Barr'd Harbour and River of Ponds.
 - (e) Schools - 2-room Anglican school and 2-room Roman Catholic school teach up to and including Grade XI.
 - (f) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities.
 - (g) Water supply - Poor. People use wells, but many run dry in summer.
 - (h) Power and fuel - No electricity. Mostly firewood used, some coal.
5. Religious Organization: Roman Catholic community of 230. Remainder of the people belong to the Church of England, as part of the Cow Head parish. Port Saunders Roman Catholic parish extends from St. Pauls to Flowers Cove.
6. Recreation and Entertainment: Church socials. Movies shown twice weekly in a converted fish shed.
7. Communications: Very rough trail west to Port aux Choix and a similar trail leads east to Hawkes Bay. Fishing boats and horses used in summer, three snowmobiles, dogs and horses in winter. C.N.R. supply boats "Northern Ranger" and "Springdale" make scheduled stops during the navigation season. Post office and telegraph office. Telephone line to Barr'd Harbour and Hawkes Bay.
8. Industries: Fishing in summer, logging in winter for Bowaters at Hawkes Bay and for 5 small local sawmills.
9. Market and Service Area. Almost all the men work in the Hawkes Bay area during winter. Six general stores are located here, of which two are licensed to sell beer. Port Saunders buys most of its supplies from Corner Brook and Sydney. Mail is handled for Hawkes Bay and River of Ponds. The provincial welfare district extends from St. Pauls to Barr'd Harbour.

FISHERIES

PORT SAUNDERS

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: July 21, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 426.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 30 (approx.).
- (c) Other occupations: Lumbering, pulpwood cutting.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 35. All fish for lobster and herring in season; 6 fish for cod, 5 for salmon.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 28-30.

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Salmon traps, 1; salmon nets, 10; herring nets, 34; lobster traps, 4,625, trawl gear; jiggers.
- (b) Motorboats, 27; row dories, 3.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Lobsters, alive (1953): 60,000 lb.
- (b) Salmon, fresh (1953): 1,800 lb.
- (c) Cod, haddock, halibut, in small amounts.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

A few hundredweight of salted cod are dried on the beach, mainly for home use. A lobster marketing pool for the area is located here; the pool manager is a local merchant, Lawrence House.

7. Marketing

Salmon is sold fresh in the Hawke Bay area or shipped via the O.K. Service boats to the mainland. The O.K. Service boats collect lobsters about every 12 days for shipment to the Consolidated Lobster Co. in Gloucester, Mass. Occasionally, the boat was unable to take all of the crates, so that some had to remain in the harbour until the next pick-up, increasing the danger of loss. Fresh water from heavy rains in June this year caused heavy losses of lobsters; in one shipment of 16,810 lb., the pool had 10,089 lb. condemned (dead lobsters). The pool marketed more than 155,000 lb. of lobsters in 1953, from 97 fishermen in the area Belburns to Port Saunders.

8. Financing

Stores extend credit for gear, averaging perhaps \$100 per boat, from the beginning of lobster fishing in April until late June or July.

9. Co-operative Development

The lobster pool is the only approach to co-operative development in the settlement.

10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

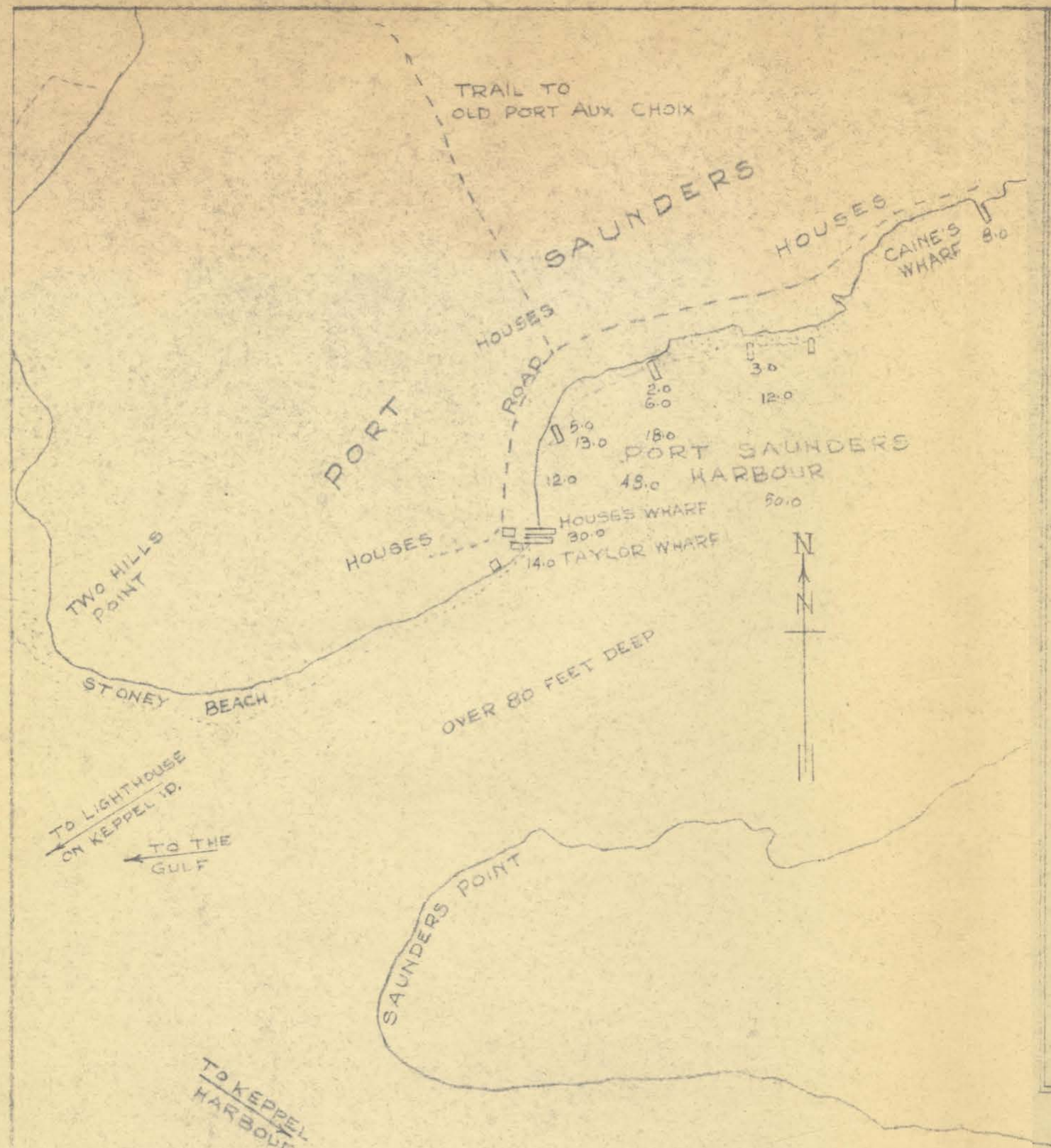
Bait is obtained from the depot at Port au Choix, 6 miles away by trail overland, or 12 miles by sea. The lobster pool collects lobsters from Belburns to Port Saunders.

11. Additional Notes

Storm damage to lobster gear.- Two storms this season caused losses as high as 40 per cent of individual fishermen's lobster traps.

PORT SAUNDERS

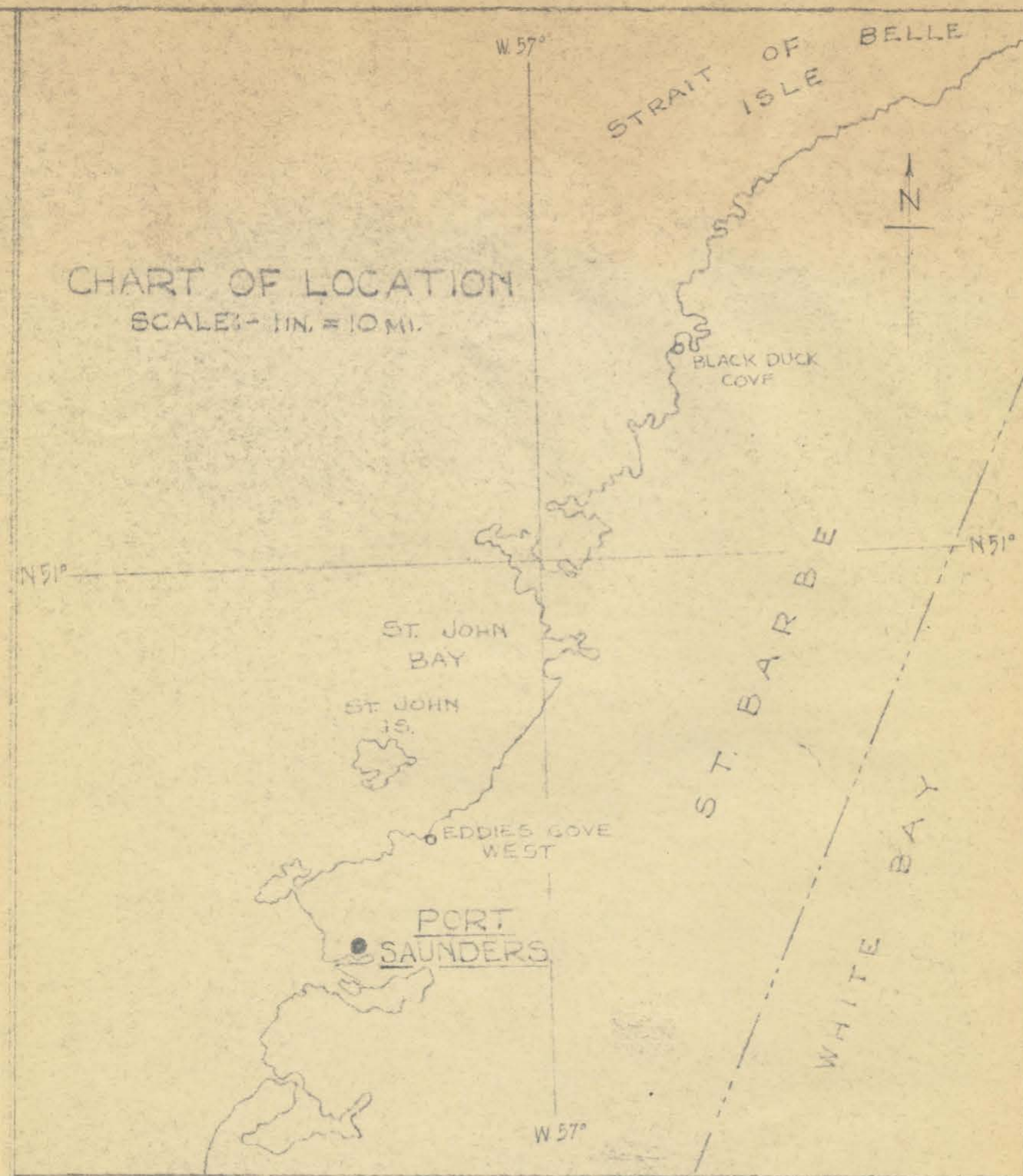
NFLD.



PLAN OF LOCATION
SCALE: 1 IN. = 800 FT.

Soundings in feet below low water, ordinary spring tides

CHART OF LOCATION
SCALE: 1 IN. = 10 MI.



HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Port Saunders Lat. $50^{\circ}38\frac{1}{2}'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}16'W$ Chart No. 3016
EXISTING WHARVES:	Mrs. Taylor's, used by coastal steamers, has freight shed and is approx. 40' by 50'. It appears to be rather weak. House's Wharf: somewhat smaller is adjacent to Mrs. Taylor's wharf. Cain's Wharf: a small one about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile farther in harbour than the others. <u>Note:</u> Vacant ground on seaward side of Mrs. Taylor's Shed is used for winter storage of several local motorboats.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None: landlocked harbour
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Good
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Sheltered except from east wind which causes some surging at the wharf.
ICE CONDITIONS:	Generally freezes December to May
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Varies. Rock, stoney and mud.
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Quite good but long approaches would likely be required due to shallow borders of the Bay, that extend 40' to 60' from the shore.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	Not immediately evident.
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock locally. Round and sawn timber from Hawke Bay.

Note: Both Limnoria and Toredos present in this harbour.

EVG: July 21, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: PORT SAUNDERS

DATE: 21-7-53

AGRICULTURE: Predominantly small subsistence type gardens with three small 'farm' areas of approximately one acre each. Total vegetable production insufficient for local requirements. Moderate area of pasture and hay land.

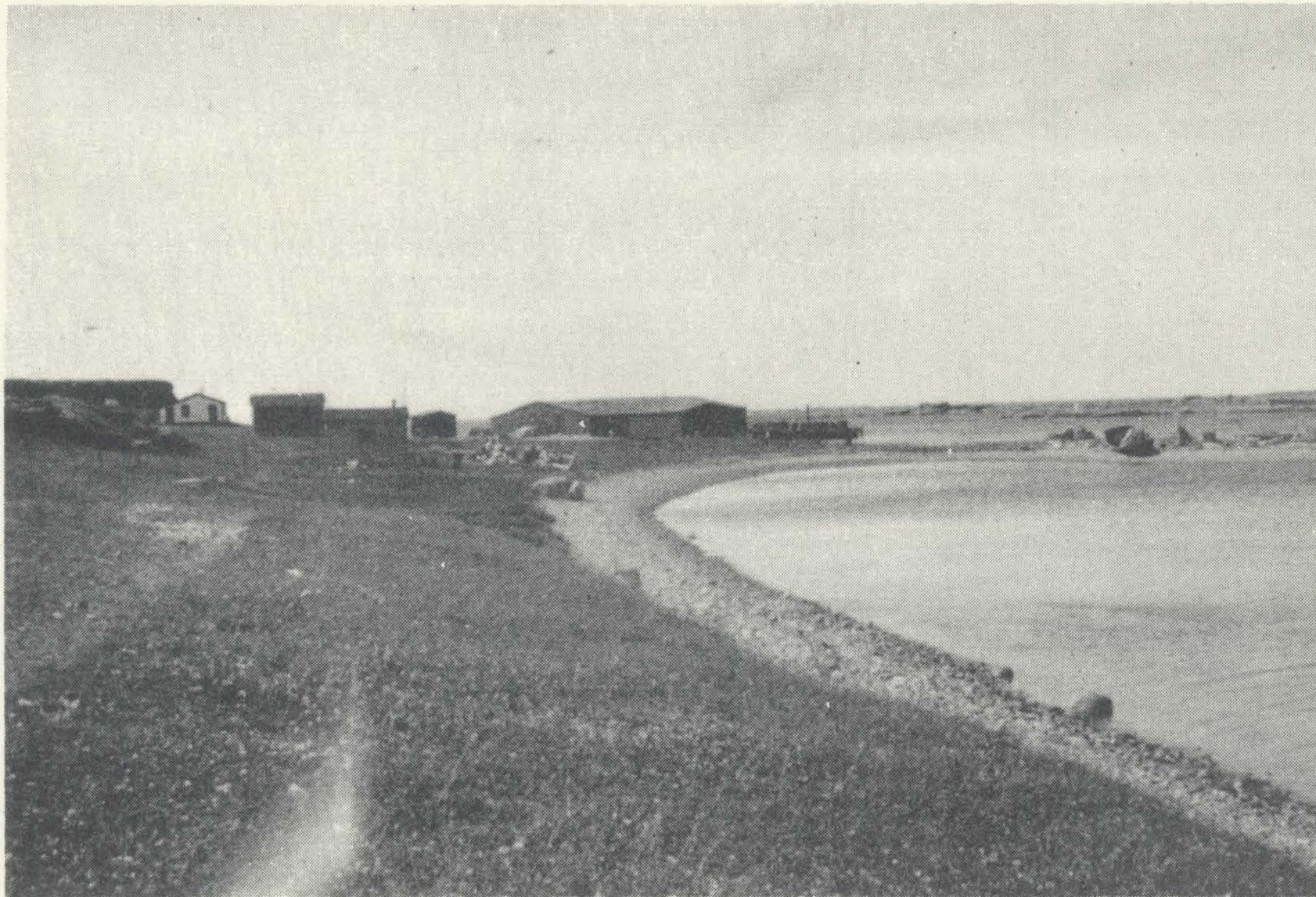
SOILS: Soils weathered from old raised beach deposits and outwash sands and gravels, with extensive areas of peat 'muck' over limestone bedrock and rubble.

CROPS: Principally potatoes, cabbage and turnips with minor amounts of other vegetables. Small quantity of hay harvested.

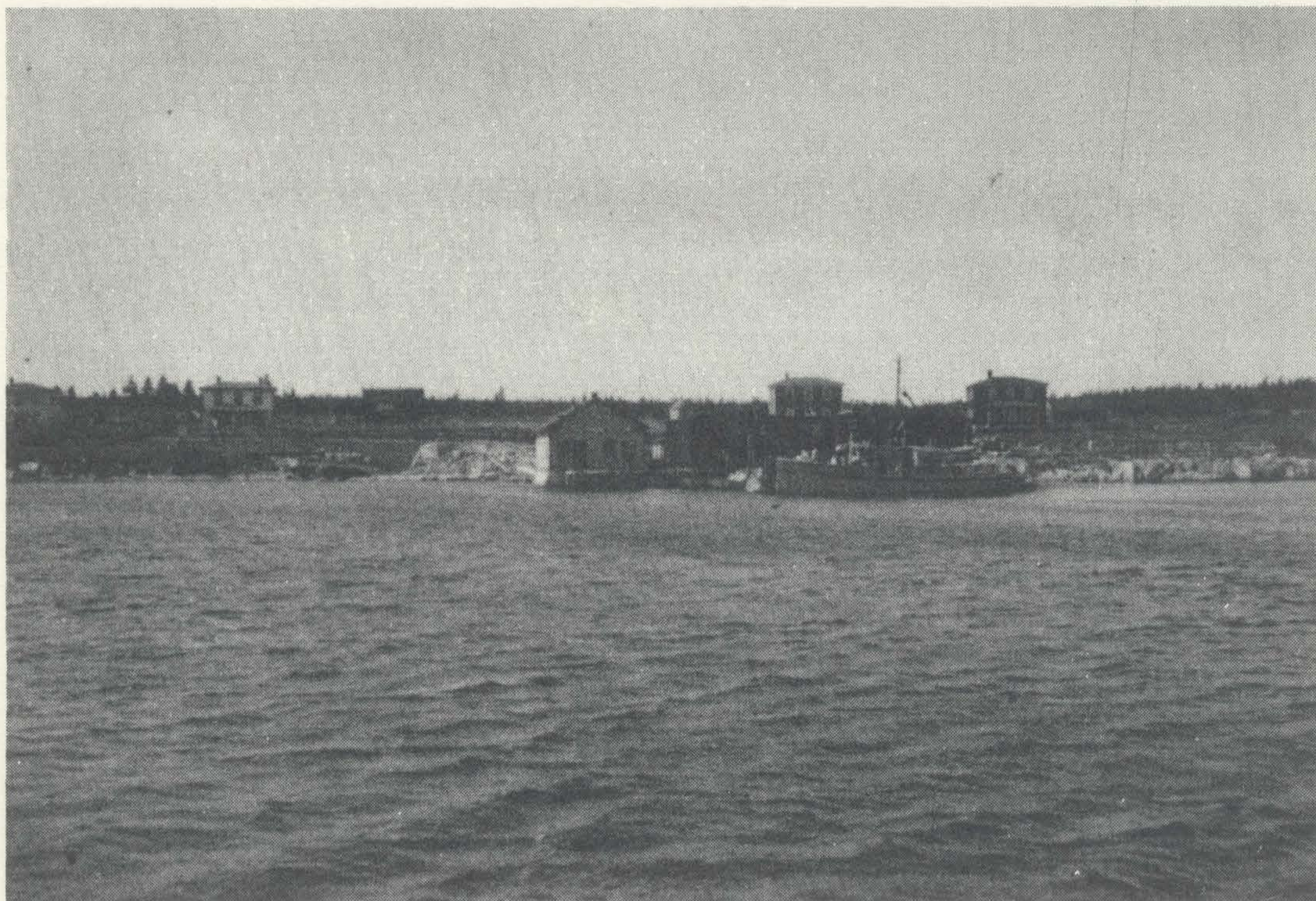
LIVESTOCK: Approximately one hundred sheep and twenty-five horses maintained, together with minor numbers of hens.

POTENTIAL: Potentially arable land could be brought into agricultural production along the Port aux Choix - Port Saunders road, provided the boulder content of the tree covered soil was not excessive. Increased vegetable and hay production possible on present arable land with improved cultivation and fertilization practices, and larger numbers of sheep and cattle could be carried.

PORT AU CHOIX



Noel's wharf and fish plant



Old Port au Choix, from the north-east



Gargamelle, from the south-west

OLD PORT AU CHOIX



Bait depot and Billard and Darby buildings



Store and one-horse cart



Bait depot, looking south

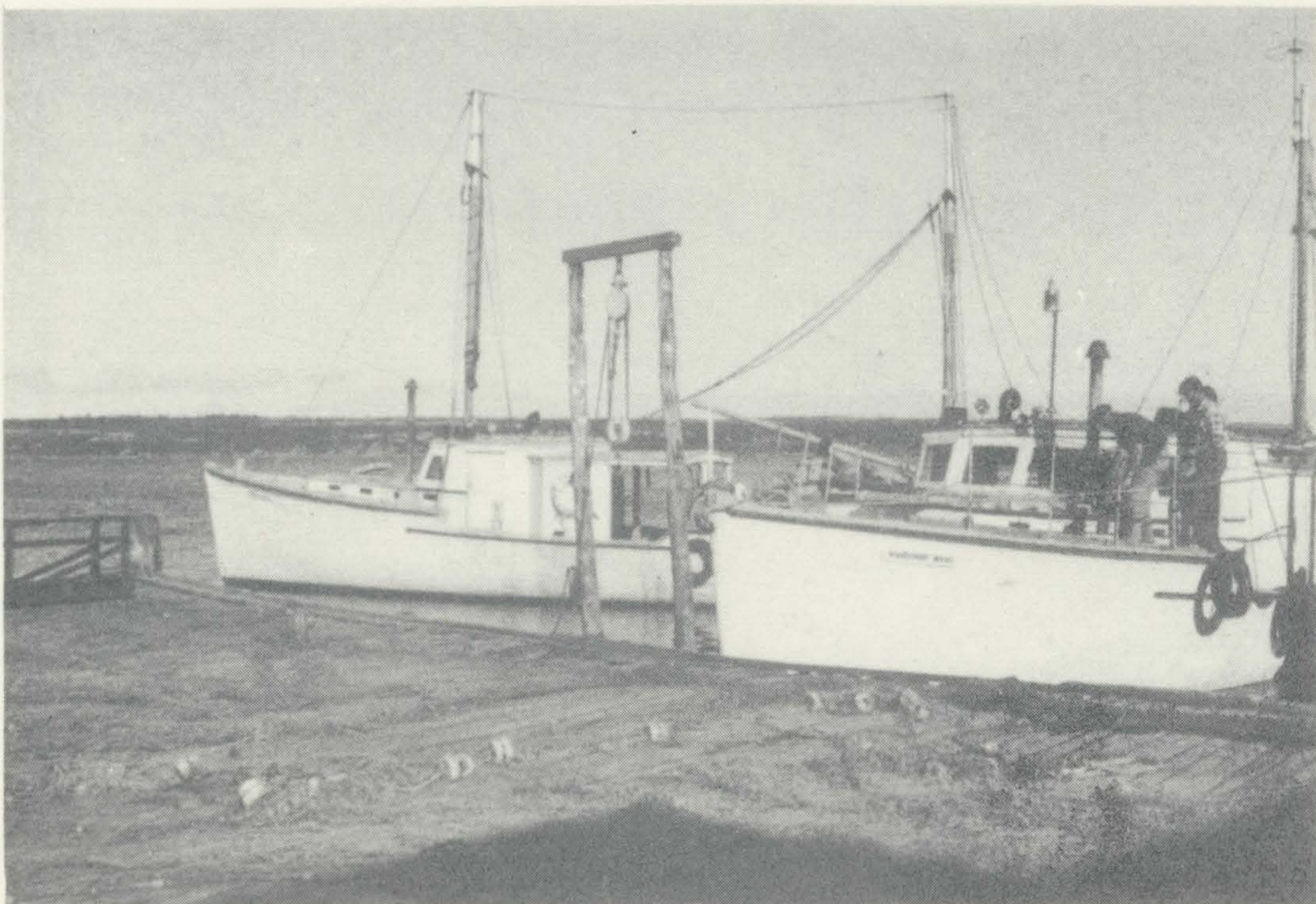
PORT AU CHOIX AREA



Bartlett's Harbour



"Dunlop" and "Forella" at Billard's wharf,
Old Port au Choix



Experimental long-liners "Pat & Judy" and "Marjorie Byrl"
at Billard's wharf

PORT AUX CHOIX

1. Position: 50° 42' N. 57° 21' W.
2. Population: 350 - 400 people (about 50 families).
3. Description: Port aux Choix settlement consists of 3 coalescing settlements Port aux Choix, Old Port aux Choix and Gargamelle. Together they form a ribbon of settlement about 2 inlets 7 miles northwest of Port Saunders. The inlet sides rise sharply from the water's edge for 10 to 20 feet, then climb gradually to an undulating plain level of 150 to 200 feet. Horizontally bedded limestone outcrops at numerous places on the gradual slope, as well as all along the water's edge. In places along the shore the bedrock is masked by stone beaches. The depth of overburden is not uniform varying from 0 to about 20 feet. Generally speaking it is extremely stony.

The heart of the community is to be found within a radius of 200 yards from the bait depot, for here are found 4 stores, the Roman Catholic school, the United Church school, two small sawmills, the lobster pool, a salmon cannery, the government bait depot and the only docks to which vessels can tie up. A fish-pickling plant is located on the cove at Port aux Choix (see map).

4. Government and Services: (a) Local government - None.
(b) Fire protection - None.
(c) Police protection - None.
(d) Medical facilities - None (Port Saunders).
(e) Provincial and federal agencies - Federal Department of Fisheries bait depot.
(f) Schools - 2-room Roman Catholic school and 1-room United Church school teach up to and including Grade XI.
(g) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities but this settlement appears cleaner than many others, probably because there is less livestock wandering about loose.
(h) Water supply - Springs, wells and brooks. Many have wells 20 - 30 feet deep with hand pumps inside their houses. The shallower wells often dry up in summer but the others are sufficient for the community. Water is piped into three houses in old Port aux Choix from a dam across the brook.
(i) Power and fuel - No electricity. Everyone uses firewood.
5. Religious Organization: Roman Catholic community except for about 7 or 8 families which are Protestant (United Church). Both groups have church buildings.
6. Recreation and Entertainment: Very little organized; movies shown from time to time. Roman Catholic Church holds a garden party late in August. Young people usually walk to Port Saunders every Saturday night during the summer.

7. Communications: Rough trail to Port Saunders ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles). The road connecting the ribbon settlement is 6-8 feet wide and in good condition, except the Port aux Choix section which is a narrow footpath. Post office, and telephone line to Port Saunders telegraph office. The C.N.R. boats "Northern Ranger" and "Springdale" make regular calls during the navigation season. Boats and horses are used in summer, horses, (about 4) dog teams, and 2 snowmobiles in winter.
8. Industries: Fishing in summer, logging in winter. Five small sawmills cut lumber for local use and for sale elsewhere. Hay for some 25 horses and 5 cows is grown locally and some brought in from islands in St. John's Bay.
9. Market and Service Area: There are 6 stores in all---4 in Old Port aux Choix, one in Gargamelle, and one at the fish pickling works in Port aux Choix. The fish pickling plant serves Port Saunders, Port aux Choix, St. John's Bay, Eddies Cove West and Barr'd Harbour. The bait depot serves the area from Port Saunders to Flowers Cove. The stores serve local demand, Eddies Cove West and other settlements which use the above 2 facilities, particularly the store in Port aux Choix, which has hardly any local sales. Storekeepers buy supplies in Corner Brook. Lumber sold to Corner Brook. Mail and supplies are handled for Eddies Cove West and St. John Harbour; supplies for Barr'd Harbour are also landed at Port aux Choix. Telephone connection, medical facilities, entertainment, police, and welfare facilities are located at Port Saunders.

FISHERIES

PORT AU CHOIX

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: July 29, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 190.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: About 30.
- (c) Other occupations: Woods work in winter.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 44. Lobster fishermen, 28; salmon fishermen, 3.
Average size: About 40. Literacy: Perhaps 85 per cent.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 17 (family crews, no sharemen).

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Salmon traps, 2; cod traps, 1; salmon nets, 8; herring nets, 31; lobster traps, 3,700; trawl gear; jiggers.
- (b) Motorboats, 22; dories, 3.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Cod, light salted (1952): 2,800 lb.
- (b) Cod, wet-salted (1952): 560,000 lb.
- (c) Lobsters, alive (1953): 57,000 lb.
- (d) Salmon, canned (1953): 1,600 lb. (33 cases).

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Billard and Darby operate the one salmon cannery. There are no flakes. The government bait depot, managed by Lyman Spence, has capacity for 70,000 lb. The turnover for the spring season was 158,000 lb. of herring bait, all but 10,000 lb. of which was used for lobster fishing. William Noel has 15 concrete vats for pickling cod with a total capacity of about 230,000 lb. of fresh split fish. His premises are exceptionally clean.

7. Marketing

Canned salmon was sold for \$24 a case in Corner Brook. William Noel bought split cod for pickling at 2 cents a pound this year, selling the green-salted fish in Halifax to be artificially dried for West Indies markets. He took 600,000 lb. of fresh split cod from 22 boats last year, and sold the green-salted fish to Gorton Pew of Boston. The O.K. Service boats pick up the lobsters from the local pool wharf for delivery to the Consolidated Lobster Co. of Gloucester, Mass. Prices in Gloucester for the three grades of lobsters -- Select, Cull, and Weak -- ranged from 45¢ - 35¢ - 25¢ to 55¢ - 45¢ - 35¢ this year, with freight, wharfage, and commission charges amounting to 7 or 8 cents a pound. Heavy rains this year killed many lobsters in the crates through dilution of the salt water in harbours where the lobster floats were moored. The Port Au Choix pool had condemned this year, 10.6 per cent by weight of the lobsters shipped. About 300 fishermen marketed 270,000 lb. of lobsters this year through the St. John Island pool.

8. Financing

Most trading is for cash now. Some credit is extended to crews for outfitting, for 3 or 4 months.

9. Co-operative Development

The co-operative store, called the Port Aux Choix Buying Club, has 21 members, and supplies gear as well as groceries. The Club was crippled financially in 1950 by the loss in the mails of a registered letter containing \$1,564 in cheques, addressed to the Bank of Montreal in Corner Brook. The only record kept was a copy of the deposit slip showing individual amounts, but not the names of original drawers or payees, hence the Club has so far been unable to recover any of the money.

10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

Bait is supplied to lobster fishermen throughout the St. John Bay area. Residents of Eddie's Cove West (about 12 families), and some even from Bartlett's Harbour, trade in Port aux Choix. Local stores bring in groceries, feed, etc., from Corner Brook and from the mainland and, sometimes, gear from St. John's.

11. Additional Notes

- (a) Gargamelle adjoins old Port au Choix on the south side and might be considered part of the same settlement. Gargamelle has a population (1951) of 91. There are 9 lobster and herring fishermen with 6 motor boats and 6 collar boats, 11 herring nets and about 1,000 lobster traps.
- (b) Nine or ten boats from Port au Choix were cod fishing this spring, averaging about 1,500 lb. per boat for the daily catch.
- (c) Mr. Noel had on hand 400 hogsheads of salt bought (from Smith) in Halifax. Salt prices were high last year -- \$6.50 to \$8.50 per hogshead.

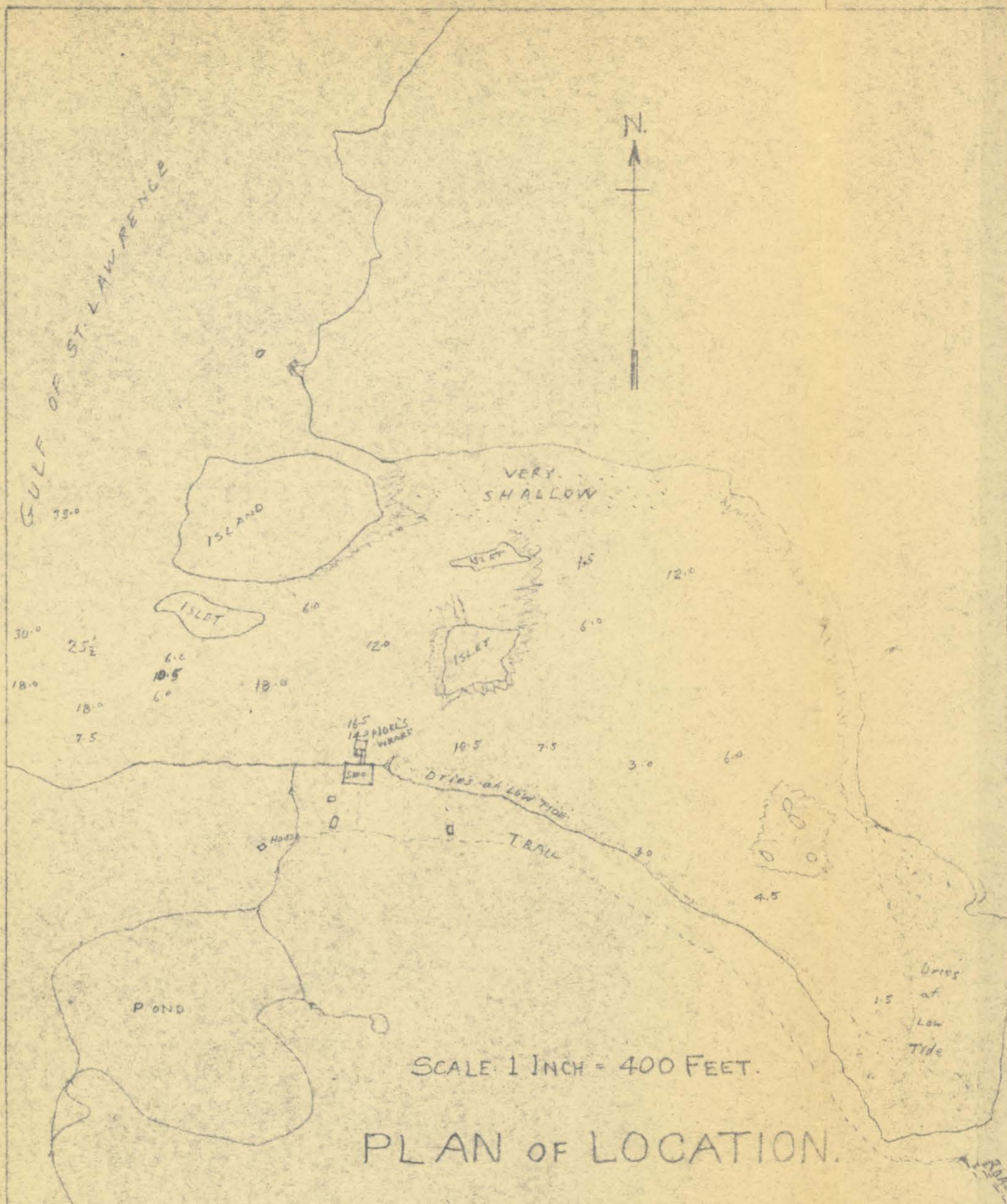
HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Old Port aux Choix Lat. $50^{\circ}42\frac{1}{2}'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}20\frac{1}{2}'W$ Chart No. 3016
EXISTING WHARVES:	Darby's Wharf: approximately 57' by 75', in poor condition. Bait Depot Wharf: 13' by 30' jetty in front of alongshore section about 50' long and varying in width from 7' to 10'. Coastal steamers use the Darby wharf.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None. Good, well sheltered harbour.
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Good; narrow entrance is well marked with a lighthouse.
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Harbour well protected
ICE CONDITIONS:	Usually freezes December to May
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Varies, mud, gravel and rock
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Plenty of room for wharf construction, with easy access to land which is not high at the site of the settlement.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	None
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock locally. Round and sawn timber from Castor River or other points in St. John Bay.

EVG: July 29, 1953.

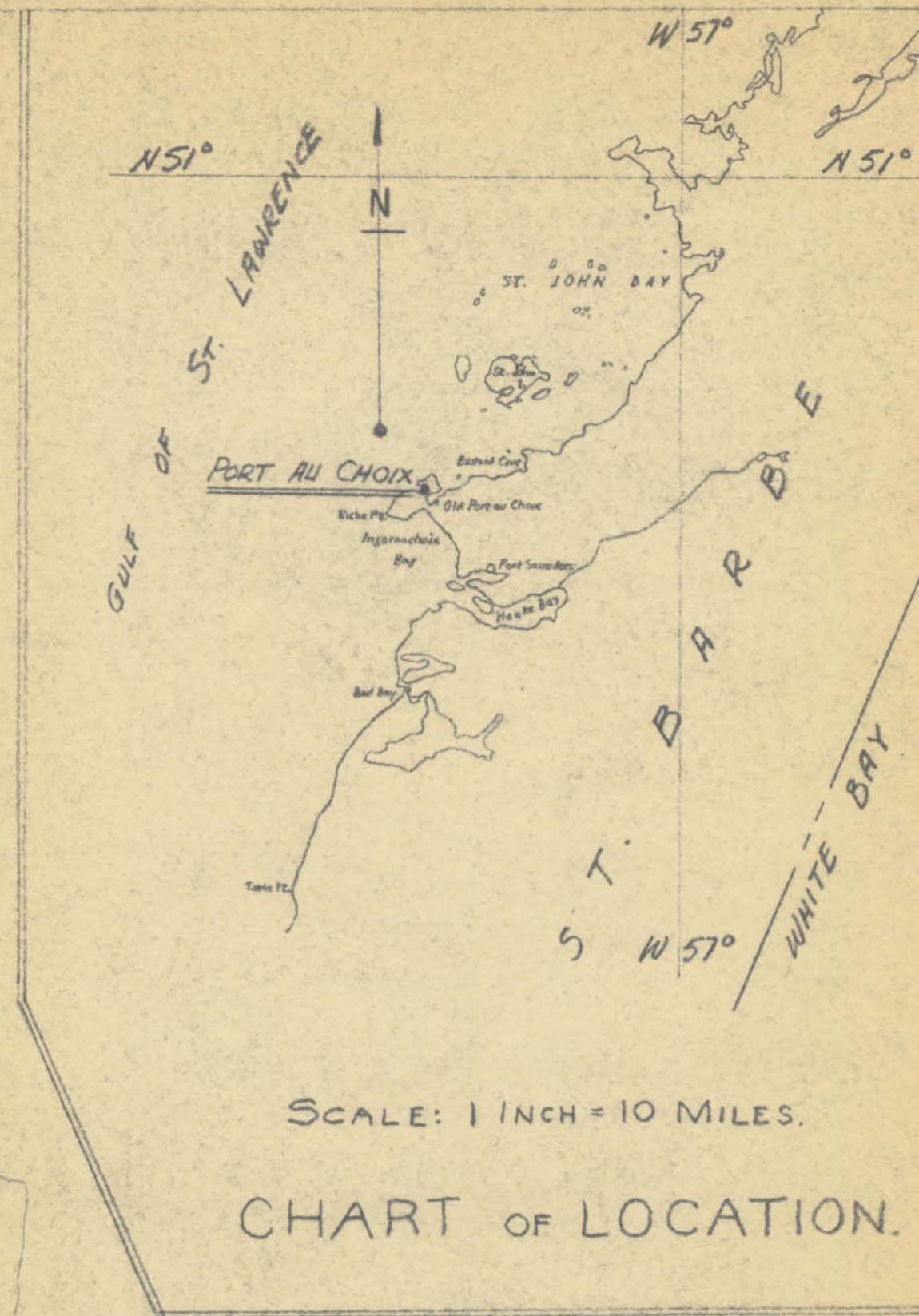
PORT AUX CHOIX.

NFLD.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET BELOW LOW WATER, ORDINARY SPRING TIDES.

EVG Aug. 19, 1953.



HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Port aux <u>Choix</u> Lat. 50°43'N Long. 57°22'W Chart No. 3016
EXISTING WHARVES:	Messrs. Noel's fish receiving and shipping wharf, with 30' square headblock is only wharf.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None: fairly well closed in with rocky islets.
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Dangerous for ships without local knowledge.
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Fair. Northeast to North winds are worst.
ICE CONDITIONS:	Generally freezes December to May. Sea ice almost never blocks this harbour after local ice breaks up.
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Gravelly
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Not good
DREDGING REQUIRED:	Not practical
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock Locally. Timber, round and sawn from points around St. John Bay.

EVG: July 29, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: PORT AUX CHOIX

DATE: 29-7-53.

AGRICULTURE: Small subsistence type gardens producing minor amounts of vegetables.
Large sections of hay and pasture land.

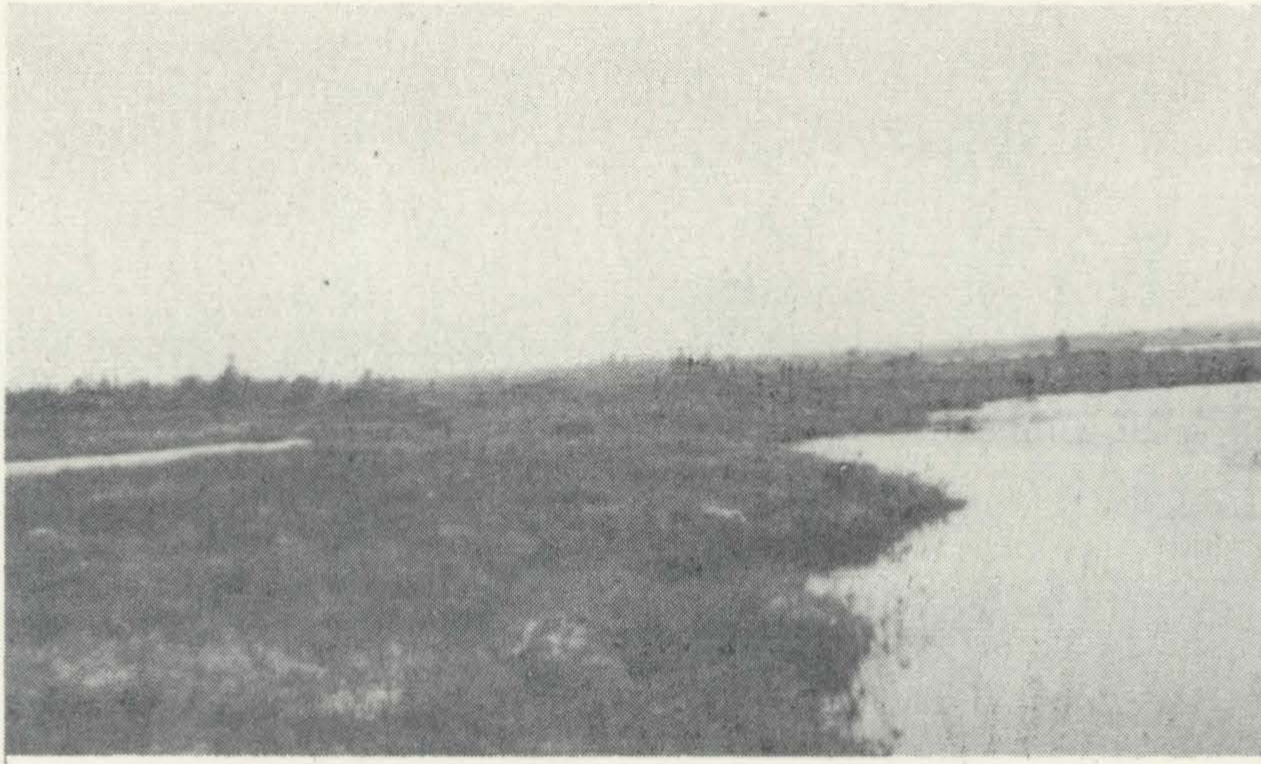
SOILS: Soils weathered from limestone, shallow over bedrock and limited in area by rock outcrop and peat deposits. A large section of the area covered with a heavy peaty 'muck' layer over bedrock and calcareous sands and gravels.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips grown almost exclusively. Moderate amount of hay harvested.

LIVESTOCK: Approximately one hundred and fifty sheep, twenty-five head of cattle and twenty horses in the area. Minor numbers of hens maintained.

POTENTIAL: Limited agricultural expansion possible in the area, but land clearing would have to be governed by depth of soil over bedrock, influence of the prevailing wind off the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the degree of alkalinity of the limestone soils.

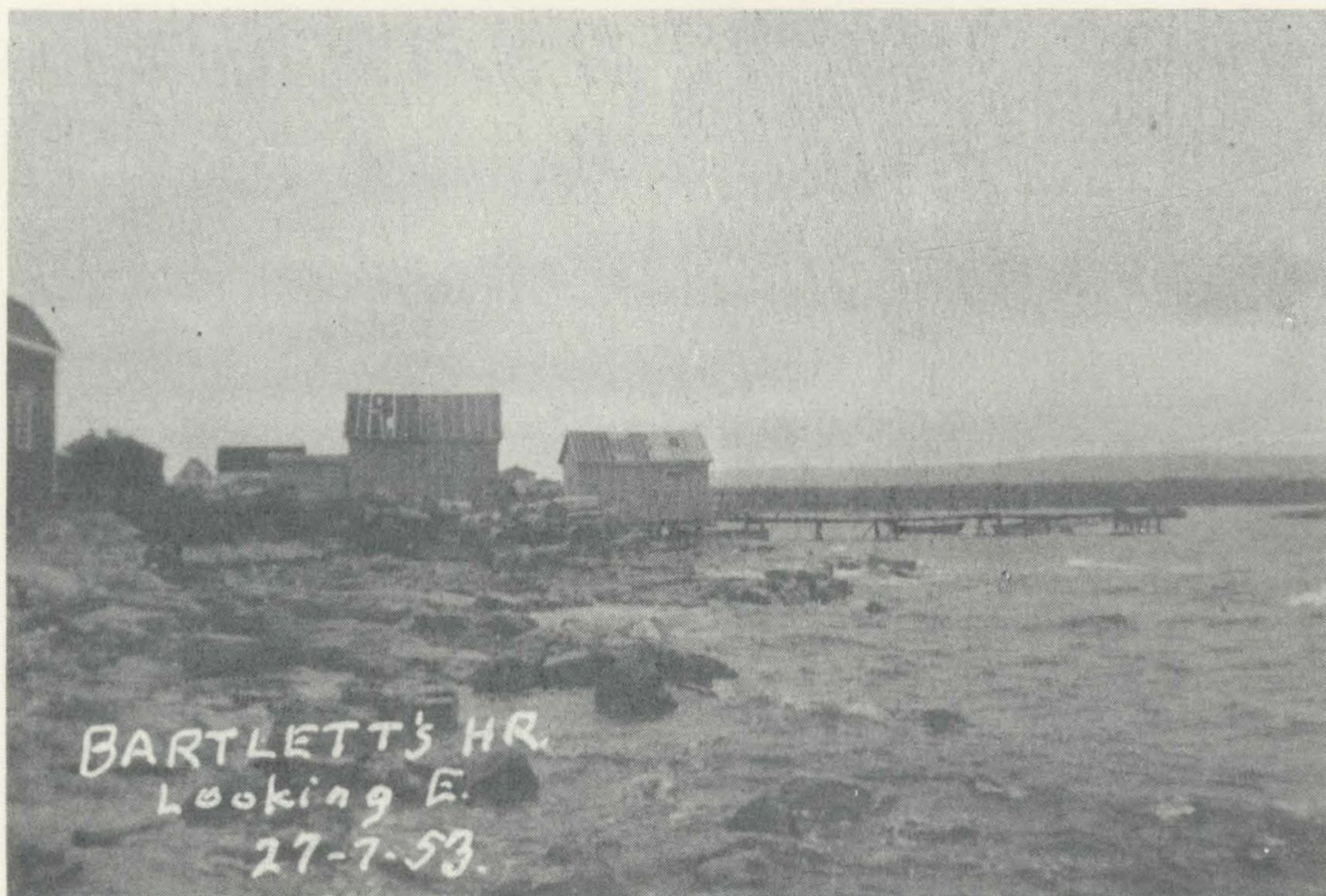
BARTLETT'S HARBOUR



Muskeg and ponds on trail from Reef Harbour



Trail south from Reef Harbour



Shore, looking east

BARTLETTS HARBOUR

1. Position: 50° 56' N. 57° 00' W.
2. Population: 25 families.
3. Description: The buildings of Bartletts Harbour are strung along the north side of a shallow inlet on the west coast of Newfoundland. The settlement is built on relatively level marshy ground. Behind it extends forests, muskeg, and numerous ponds. Surface drainage is extremely poor. Bedrock outcrops at the water's edge. There are practically no gardens here.
4. Government and Services: (a) Local government - None.
(b) Fire protection - None.
(c) Police protection - None.
(d) Medical facilities - None (Flowers Cove).
(e) Provincial and federal agencies - None.
(f) Schools - Roman Catholic one-room school in a state of disrepair. Apparently they have only had a teacher for 2 years in the past 10. Up to Grade IX is taught when a teacher is available. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the people are illiterate and another 50 per cent barely literate.
(g) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities.
(h) Water supply - Poor. Shallow wells (4-5 feet) run dry almost every year. Some people use the largest pond. When all settlement sources dry they have to bring water from a brook on the south side of the harbour, using their dories.
(i) Power and fuel - No electricity; only firewood used.
5. Religious Organization: Roman Catholic community (Port Saunders parish). No church building.
6. Recreation and Entertainment: None organized.
7. Communication: Trail south to Castors River (1¼ miles) and north to Reef Harbour (7 or 8 miles over muskeg). The C.N.R. supply boat, the "Springdale", anchors about 1 mile offshore and unloads into local boats during the navigation season. A lumber schooner every week from Castors River to Corner Brook and return. Fishing boats and horses are used in summer, horses and dog teams in winter. Only 2 dog teams in this settlement. One tractor owned here is used summer and winter for hauling. Post office; telephone line to the Plum Point telegraph office.
8. Industries: Fishing in summer, salmon canning; sawmilling and lumbering in winter. There are 4 sawmills here, each with a capacity of 100,000 bd. ft. per year. Hay is cut on Castors River meadows. (These are level, stone-free plains stretching along both sides of the Castors River about 10 miles upstream from the Castors River settlement. Grass and timothy are said to grow to 2½ - 3 feet here and are cut for hay by people from Reef Harbour, Shoal Cove, Bartletts Harbour, Eddies Cove West and Castors River.)

9. Market and Service Area: Fishermen buy bait at Port aux Choix bait depot. Stores buy supplies in Corner Brook, and sell goods to local populace and also to customers from Reef Harbour, Shoal Cove, and Castors River. Lumber sold to Corner Brook by 3 of the sawmills and to St. John's by the fourth. Mail and supplies are handled for Castors River and mail only **for Barr'd Harbour.**

FISHERIES

BARTLETT'S HARBOUR

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: July 27, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 106.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 14.
- (c) Other occupations: Contract pulpwood cutting for Bowaters in the fall, sawmilling in the winter.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 25. All fish for lobsters and about 15 (8 families) for salmon.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 14 (family crews).

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Salmon traps, 2; salmon nets, 5; lobster traps, 3,500; trawl gear; jiggers; herring nets.
- (b) Motorboats, 15; rowboats, 8.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Lobsters, alive (1953): 70,000 lb.
- (b) Salmon, canned (1953): 1,300 lb. (27 cases).
- (c) Salmon, pickled (1953): 600 lb.
- (d) Cod, dried salted (1952): 1,200 lb.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Two family canneries pack salmon. A small amount of cod is dried on the beach, there being few flakes left. Bait is obtained from the depot at Port au Choix, 21 miles away.

7. Marketing

Canned salmon is sold in Port au Choix, or sometimes to merchants in Corner Brook or elsewhere. Lobsters are taken to the St. John Island pool, 12 miles away. Average returns per crate of lobsters (around 110 lb.) were \$45 for the first shipment, \$39 for the second, and less than \$39 for the rest. The lobster grading seems to yield a large number of the lower grade -- the "weaks", but losses from dead lobsters have not been great for this settlement. The O.K. Service boats give satisfactory service in hauling the lobsters to market (Gloucester, Mass.).

8. Financing

Lobster fishermen get credit from the merchant for gear, amounting to \$200 or more per crew for three or four months from the start of lobster fishing in April.

9. Co-operative Development

None.

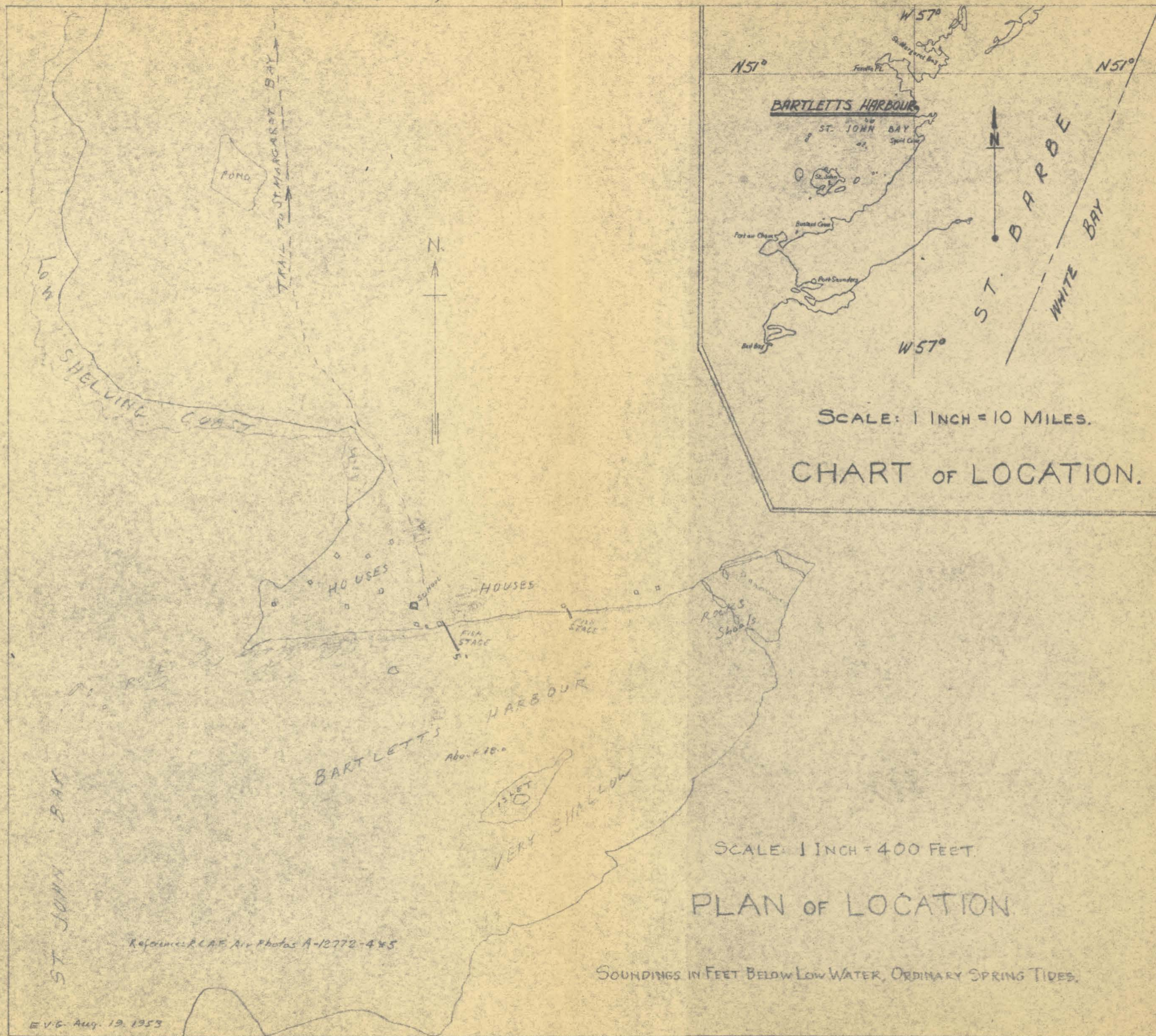
10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

There is some trade with Reef Harbour and Port au Choix, and with the nearest settlement, Castor's River, which is about equal to Bartlett's Harbour in size and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

11. Additional Notes

Cost of lobster gear. - A local estimate placed the cost of building 100 4-bow lobster traps at about \$52.00, with the rope for rigging them another \$150.00. Trap costs included 13 lb. of twine (for 3 heads per trap) at \$1.20/lb.; 3,000 laths at \$10.00 a thousand; and 25 lb. nails at about 25 cents/lb. In strings of 10 to 15 traps 8 fathoms apart on the line, with an additional 56 fathoms of rope for buoy lines and moorings, and a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -fathom snood on each trap, 100 traps would require about 28 (60-fathom) coils of 9-thread rope costing, at 55 cents/lb., about \$5.50 a coil.

BARTLETT'S HARBOUR, Nfld.



HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	<u>Bartlett's Harbour</u> Lat. $50^{\circ}56\frac{1}{2}'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}00'W$ Chart No. 1690
EXISTING WHARVES:	Two Fish Stages
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None: shoals break up seas so that motorboats inside the harbour remain at their anchorage
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Dangerous for all but small vessels with local knowledge
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Fair: exposed to winds from southwest to west which cause heavy surging in the harbour
ICE CONDITIONS:	Freezes generally from late December to May. Sea ice occasionally drives into this harbour
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	Fairly strong streams at entrance at about mid-tides.
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Stoney and rock
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	A breakwater might be built with advantage on the north side of the harbour near the entrance
DREDGING REQUIRED:	Not apparently practical
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Round and sawn timber locally. Rock locally.

Note: Toredos reported in the harbour.

EVG: July 27, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: BARTLETT'S HARBOUR

DATE: 27-7-53.

AGRICULTURE: Small subsistence type gardens producing minor amounts of vegetables.

SOILS: Area covered with a heavy peaty 'muck' layer over calcareous sandstone bedrock and old beach rubble.
Very little mineral soil present, derived from weathering bedrock.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips grown in very minor amounts.
Hay harvested at Castor River, five miles distant from the settlement.

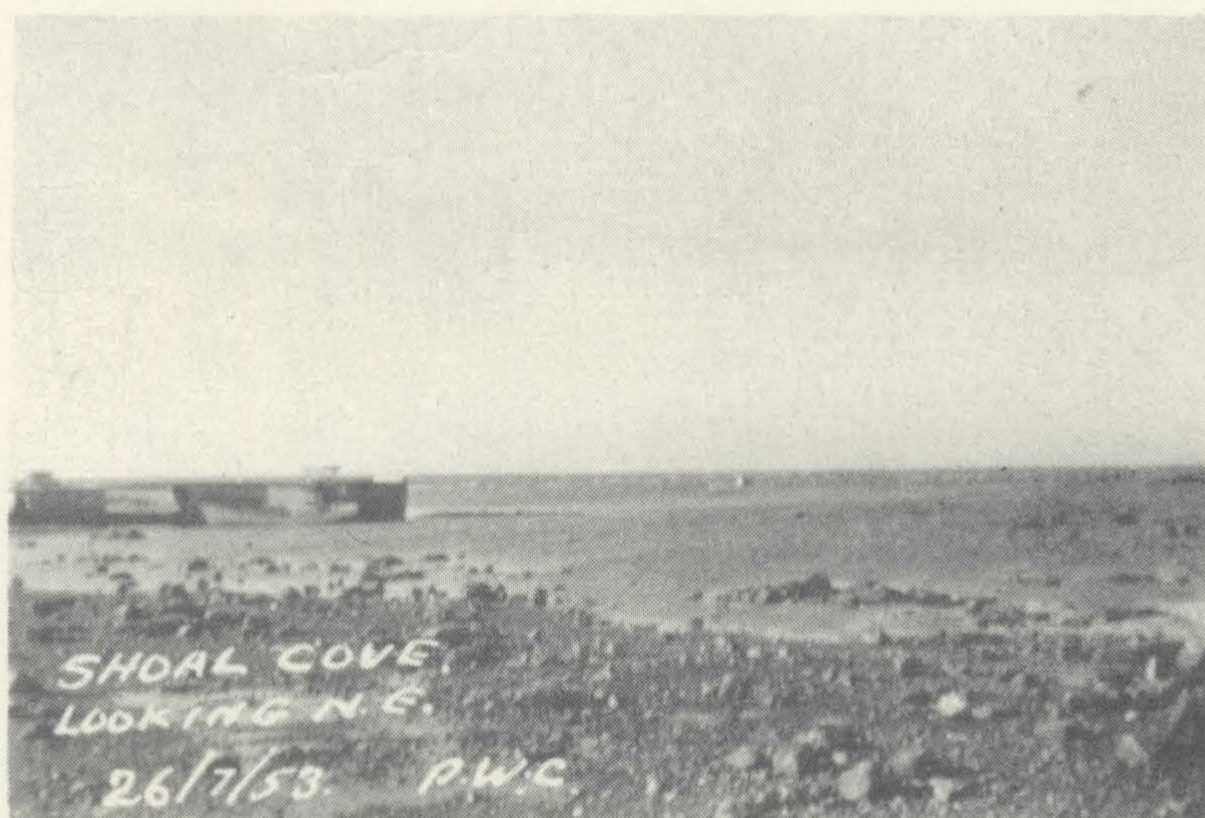
LIVESTOCK: Approximately twenty-five horses and seven head of cattle maintained, together with minor numbers of hens.

POTENTIAL: No agricultural potential due to lack of soil, excessive peat deposits and rock outcrop.

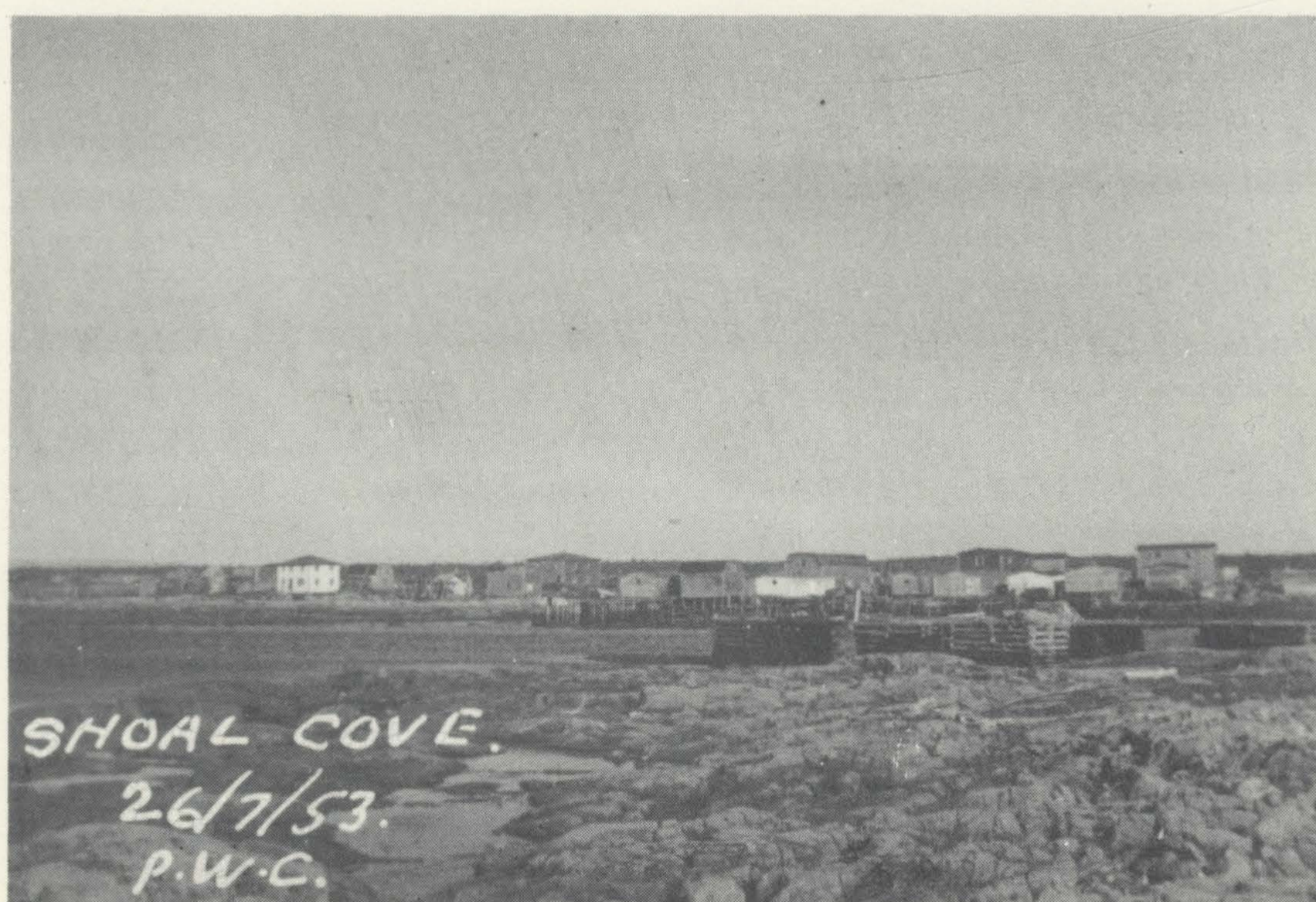
SHOAL COVE



Looking north-east



Stage on west side



Eastward view

SHOAL COVE

1. Position: 51° 01½' N. 57° 02' W.
2. Population: 20-23 families numbering about 150 people.
3. Description: The settlement is located on the north side of the Ferolle Peninsula, the houses being built on land rising gradually from the sea. The buildings extend in a scattered fashion around the shallow basin or harbour of Shoal Cove. At low tide there is very little water for anchoring vessels of even dory size. The houses and sheds are of the usual Newfoundland type - frame bungalows or two-storeys with the usual amenities. At the water's edge along the deepest part of the cove are the fish sheds, wharves and stages of the fishermen.

The houses are built on relatively flat land on which there is to be found a number of marshes and small brooks - streams which run only when it rains. Behind the settlement a number of ponds alternate with the scrubby forest and muskeg.
4. Government and Services: (a) Local government - None.
 - (b) Fire protection - None.
 - (c) Police protection - None.
 - (d) Medical facilities - None present (Flowers Cove).
 - (e) Provincial and federal agencies - None.
 - (f) Schools - Anglican one-room school (40 - 50 pupils). The people have great difficulty in getting teachers, but up to and including Grade XI is taught.
 - (g) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities.
 - (h) Water supply - Poor. Two wells (10-12 feet deep) supply the entire settlement. One of them runs dry every warm summer.
 - (i) Power and fuel - No electricity. Only firewood is used.
5. Religious Organization: No church here - but all the people are Anglicans.
6. Recreation and Entertainment: None organized. A few men belong to the Black Duck Cove Orange Lodge.
7. Communications: Telephone line to Plum Point telegraph office. There is a three-foot wide trail to Reef Harbour and to New Ferolle -- very marshy in spots. During wet weather it is unsuitable for use. The post office is at Reef Harbour. Fishing boats and horses are used in summer; one snowmobile, horses and dogs in winter. Each family has at least one horse and a team of dogs.
8. Industries: Fishing. Men work part time in the woods during the winter.
9. Market and Service Area: Fishermen sell fresh-split and salt fish to Reef Harbour merchant and ship lobsters to the St. John Harbour pool. There are no local stores; residents buy supplies at Reef Harbour, although some purchases are made at Bartletts Harbour. All supplies are delivered by the coastal boat to Reef Harbour.

FISHERIES

SHOAL COVE

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: July 25, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 148.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 24.
- (c) Other occupations: Woods work in winter.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 50.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 18 for lobster, 4 for cod -- mainly family crews. There are 3 or 4 sharemen.

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Cod traps, 5; herring nets, 10; lobster traps, 1,800; trawl gear; jiggers.
- (b) Motorboats, 25; dories and punts, 15.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Cod, dried salted (1952): 70,000 lb.
- (b) Lobsters, alive (1953): 40,000 lb.
- (c) Capelin, herring, and occasionally squid, for bait.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Sheds and wharves in Shoal Cove were smashed or carried away by a storm in November, 1951, and are not yet completely replaced. Some codfish is dried on the beach, but most is pickled or sold fresh split in Reef Harbour. Only one salmon cannery has operated in the past 2 or 3 years, and no salmon was canned this year.

7. Marketing

Shorefish was sold to Mifflin of Port Union or to the Marshalls at Reef Harbour, at from \$6.50 to \$10.00 a quintal. The Marshalls also bought wet-salted (in 10-quintal tubs) and fresh split for their own pickling vats. Wet-salted brought \$10.00 a quintal this year, and fresh split 2 cents a pound. Lobsters were shipped through the St. John Island pool to the Consolidated Lobster Co. of Gloucester, returns being about \$40 per crate (110 - 115 lb.) at average prices for the three grades, over the 1953 season, in the neighbourhood of 50 cents, 40 cents, and 30 cents.

8. Financing

As much as \$400 or \$500 in credit per crew may be extended, for periods of up to a year but usually until the lobsters are sold in July or August, or shorefish in October.

9. Co-operative Development

None.

10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

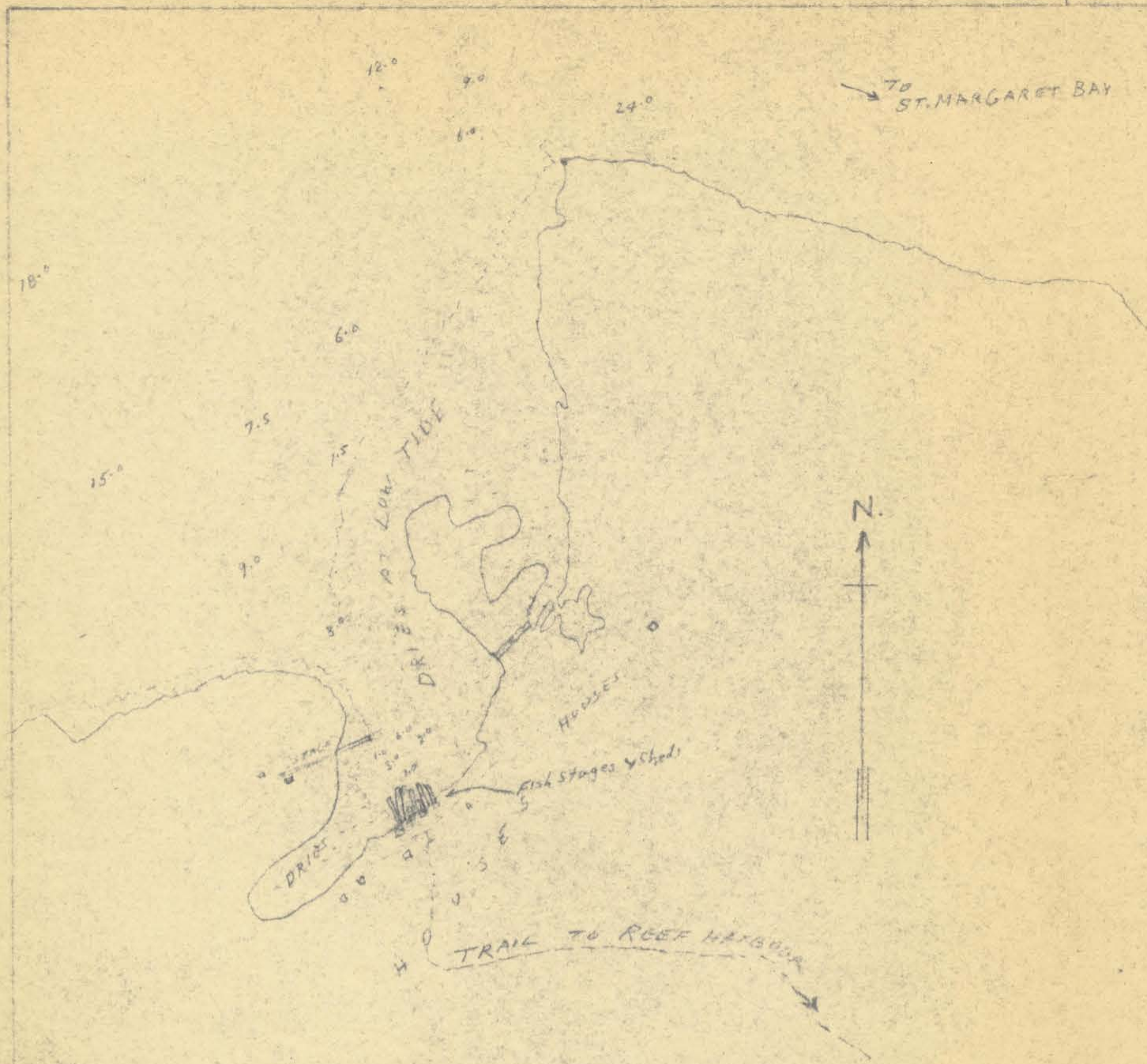
Trade is principally with Reef Harbour -- not much with other settlements.

11. Additional Notes

Lobster trap losses were heavy this year; one man at the end of the season landed 103 traps out of the 230 he started with -- a 55 per cent loss. Ice takes a lot of gear in this area, in the early part of the season. Cost of gear is estimated at \$1.45 to \$2.25 per trap -- mainly for rope, the trap itself costing about 20 cents for twine and nails if the fisherman saws his own laths, or 60 cents if he buys the laths also at \$15 per thousand. A hundred traps require about 10 lb. of twine at \$1.23/lb. and 35-40 lb. of nails at about 20¢/lb. Rope costs up to 55 cents a pound -- sometimes as low as 42 cents if bought in lots of 100 lb. or more through the lobster pool. A 60-fathom coil of 9-thread rope weighs 10 to 12 lb., a 120-fathom coil of 6-thread about 18 lb. Most fishermen in the area fish 12 to 15 traps 10 fathoms apart on a 9-thread line, with another 65-75 fathoms of rope used for two mooring and two buoy lines -- say, in all, 20 coils of 9-thread rope and 3 coils of 6-thread for 100 traps, or close to 3 lb. of rope per trap.

SHOAL COVE,

NFLD.



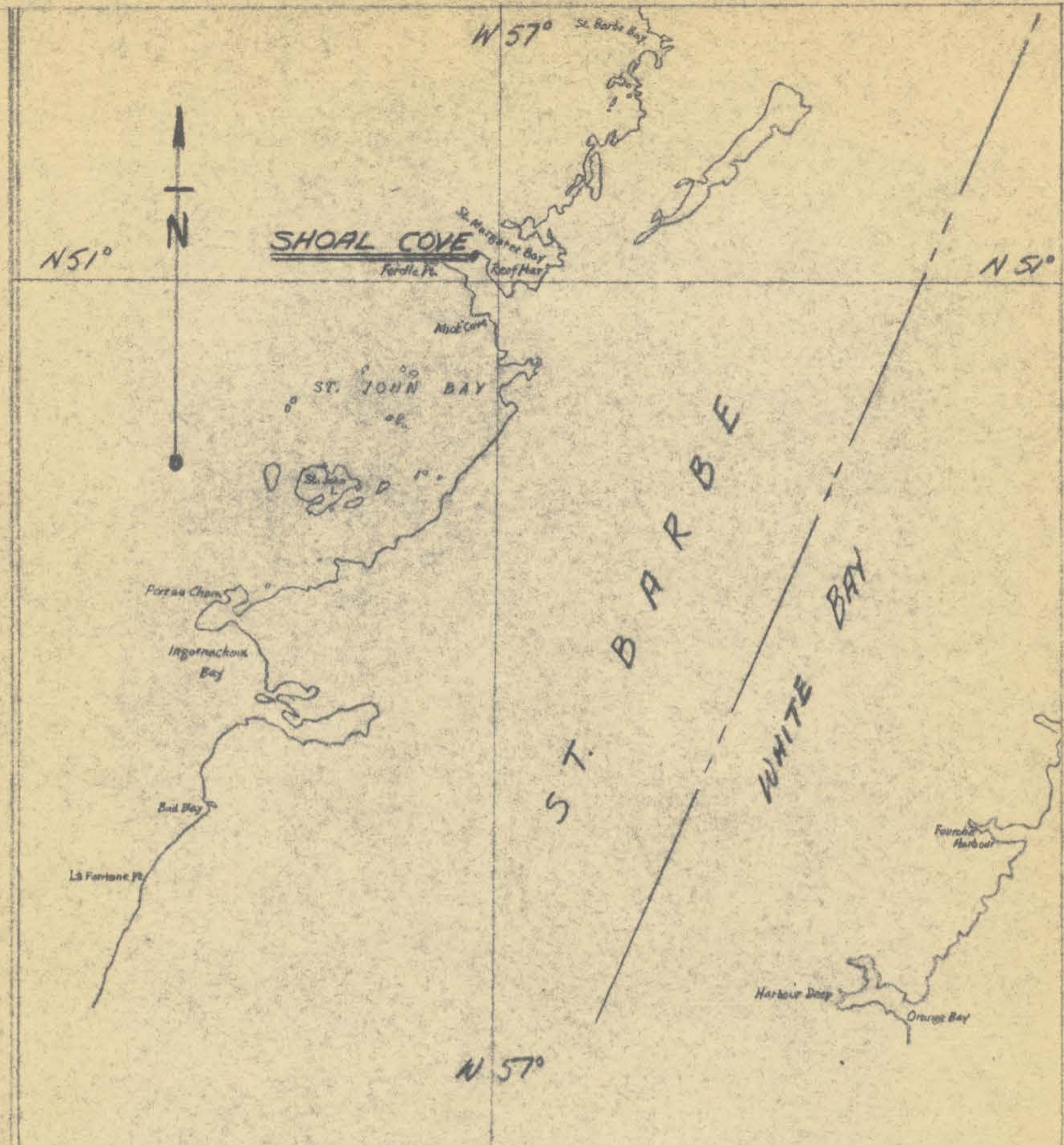
SCALE 1 INCH = 400 FEET.

PLAN OF LOCATION

SOUNDINGS IN FEET BELOW LOW WATER, ORDINARY SPRING TIDES.

REFERENCE
AIR PHOTOS A-2772-180 WBL RCAF.

E.V.G. Aug. 19. 1953



SCALE: 1 INCH = 10 MILES.

CHART OF LOCATION.

HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Shoal Cove (West) Lat. $51^{\circ}01\frac{1}{2}'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}01'W$ Chart No. 1690
EXISTING WHARVES:	7 Fishing Stages
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None: harbour open from north-west through north to northeast
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Should only be attempted by small motorboats with local knowledge
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Bad: exposed to all winds from west through north to northeast
ICE CONDITIONS:	Freezes December to May. Rocky shoals keep sea ice offshore
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Gravelly and rocky
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Possible to build breakwater inside of line of shoals
DREDGING REQUIRED:	None feasible
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Rock locally. Round and sawn timber from Castor River area, St. John Bay.

EVG: July 25, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: SHOAL COVE, WEST

DATE: 25-7-53.

AGRICULTURE: Small number of subsistence type gardens producing minor quantities of vegetables. Limited hay and pasture area.

SOILS: Small pockets of soil weathered from limestone and sandstone bedrock, with most of the area covered with a peaty 'muck' layer.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips principal vegetables grown.
Small amount of hay harvested from marshy areas.

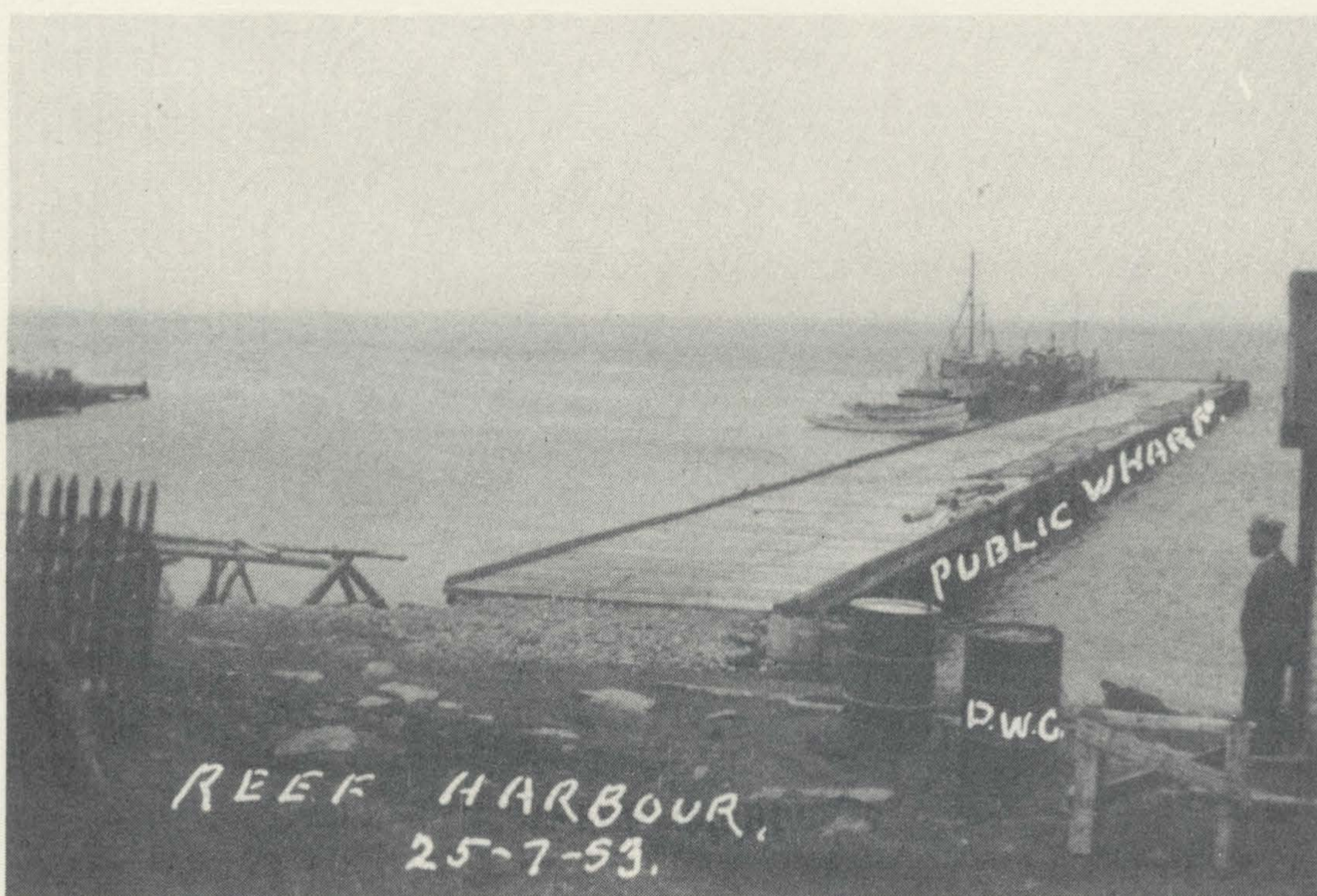
LIVESTOCK: Approximately eight head of cattle and twenty horses maintained, together with minor numbers of hens.

POTENTIAL: No agricultural potential due to lack of soil, excessive rock outcrop and large areas of peat accumulation.

REEF HARBOUR



Marshalls' wharf, looking north from public wharf



Public wharf



Sawing laths for lobster traps

REEF HARBOUR

1. Position: 51° 01' N. 57° 01' W.
2. Population: 26 families (est.)
3. Description: Reef Harbour is located on the north side of the Ferolle Peninsula, the houses being built on land which rises from the sea to an elevation of about 50 feet. Limestone outcrops along the shore and on the undulating, marshy plain which lies between Reef Harbour and Shoal Cove. There are some gardens and the usual collection of fish stages and sheds. A government wharf and the fish-pickling plant of J. Marshall dominate the anchorage. From the school, a trail leads across the plain to Shoal Cove.
4. Government and Services: (a) Local government - None.
(b) Fire protection - None.
(c) Police protection - None.
(d) Medical facilities - None (Flowers Cove).
(e) Provincial and federal agencies - None.
(f) Schools - One room Anglican school, teaches up to Grade XI.
(g) Sanitation - Usual outport arrangements.
(h) Water supply - Wells, which occasionally run dry in summer.
(i) Power and fuel - No electricity; firewood is the fuel used.
5. Religious Organization: Church of England community. No church building.
6. Recreation and Entertainment: None organized.
7. Communications: Trail to Shoal Cove. C.N.R. supply boats the "Northern Ranger" and the "Springdale" anchor offshore and drop off passengers and supplies into local motorboats. Coastal freight schooners call in occasionally. Fishing boats and horses are used in summer, one snowmobile, horses and dogs in winter. Post office. Telephone line to Plum Point.
8. Industrial Activity: Fishing in summer, lumbering in winter. Fish pickling plant produces heavy salted cod; plant capacity is 1,000,000 lb. per season.
9. Market and Service Area: The single store is the only one used by people living in Reef Harbour, Shoal Cove and New Ferolle. The store gets the major part of its supplies from Corner Brook. Mail and supplies are handled for Shoal Cove and New Ferolle. The fish pickling plant buys fish from fishermen between Bartlett's Harbour and Flowers Cove although the greatest portion is obtained locally.

FISHERIES

REEF HARBOUR

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: July 24-25, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 116.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 19.
- (c) Other occupations: Woods work in winter -- pulpwood and lumber.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 36.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 18. Skippers, 18; sharemen, 2; sons and partners, 16.

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Cod traps, 5; herring nets, 8; lobster traps, 4,000; 2 to 4 tubs of trawl -- or 2 fleets of 12 lines each -- per boat; jiggers. Very little hand-lining is done.
- (b) Motorboats, 18; rowboats, 18.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Cod, green-salted (1952): 300,000 lb.
- (b) Cod, dried salted (1952): 25,000 lb.
- (c) Lobsters, alive (1953): 11,000 lb.
- (d) Salmon (1953): Nil.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Cod is dried on the beach; there are few flakes. None is being dried this year. Marshall brothers have 27 concrete vats each capable of holding 13 or 14 thousand lb. of pickled cod. The fishermen report delays while delivering fish at the Marshall wharf, because of inadequate receiving facilities. There are no salmon canneries in this settlement. A bait depot is needed to serve settlements in this area.

7. Marketing

Lobsters are sold to the Consolidated Lobster Co. of Massachusetts through the St. John Island pool, bringing \$45 to \$50 a crate (110-130 lb.). The Marshalls buy fresh split cod (at 2 cents a pound this year) and pickle it, selling the wet-salted this year to Barry of St. John's, who sells in Halifax -- it is thought to be artificially dried for the West India market. Last year the wet-salted was sold in New England, to Gorton Pew.

8. Financing

Credit is advanced to crews by the local merchants until their catch is sold -- \$200 to \$500 per crew.

9. Co-operative Development

There is no co-operative development in this place, except that lobsters are sold through the pool.

10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence .

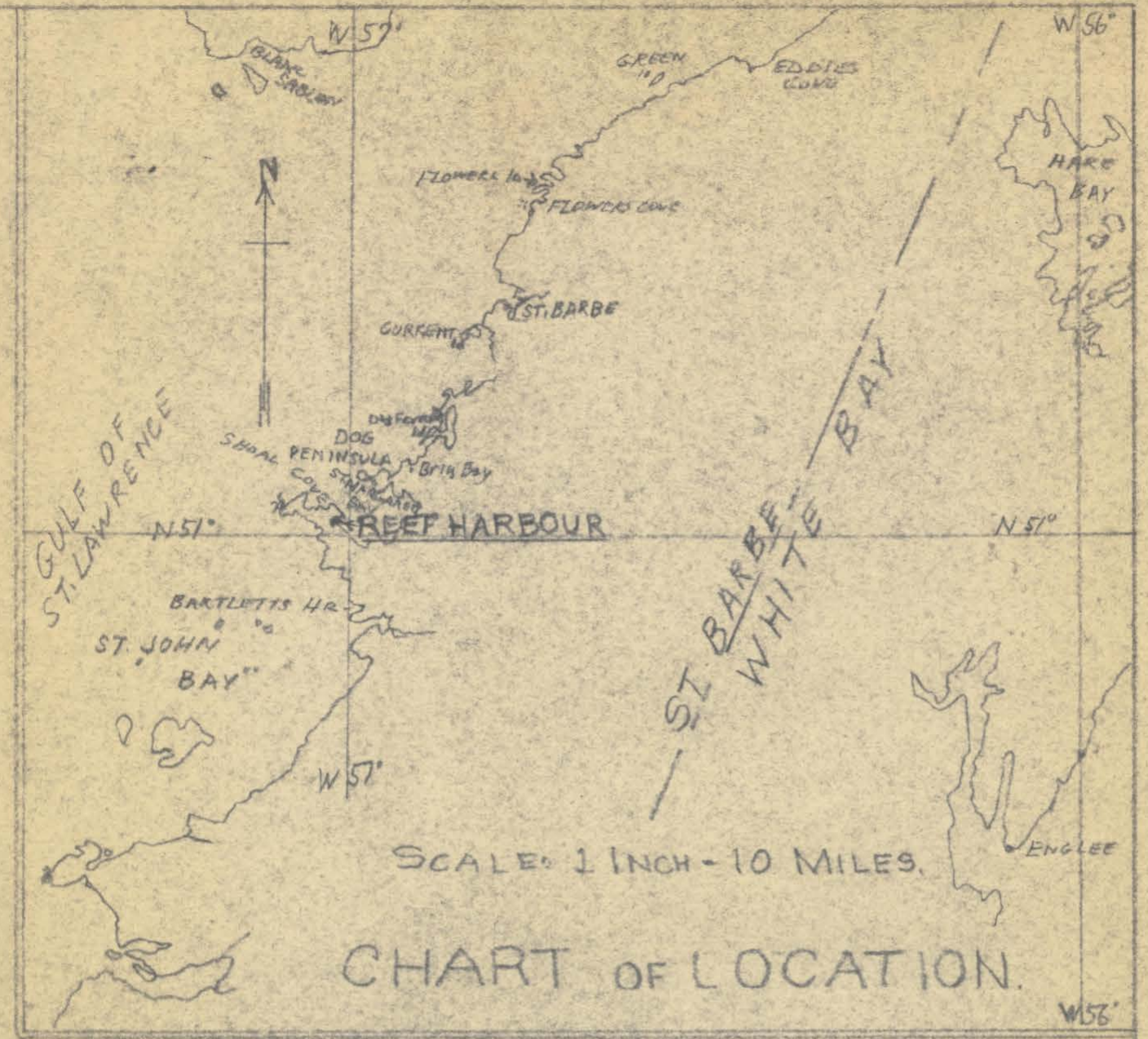
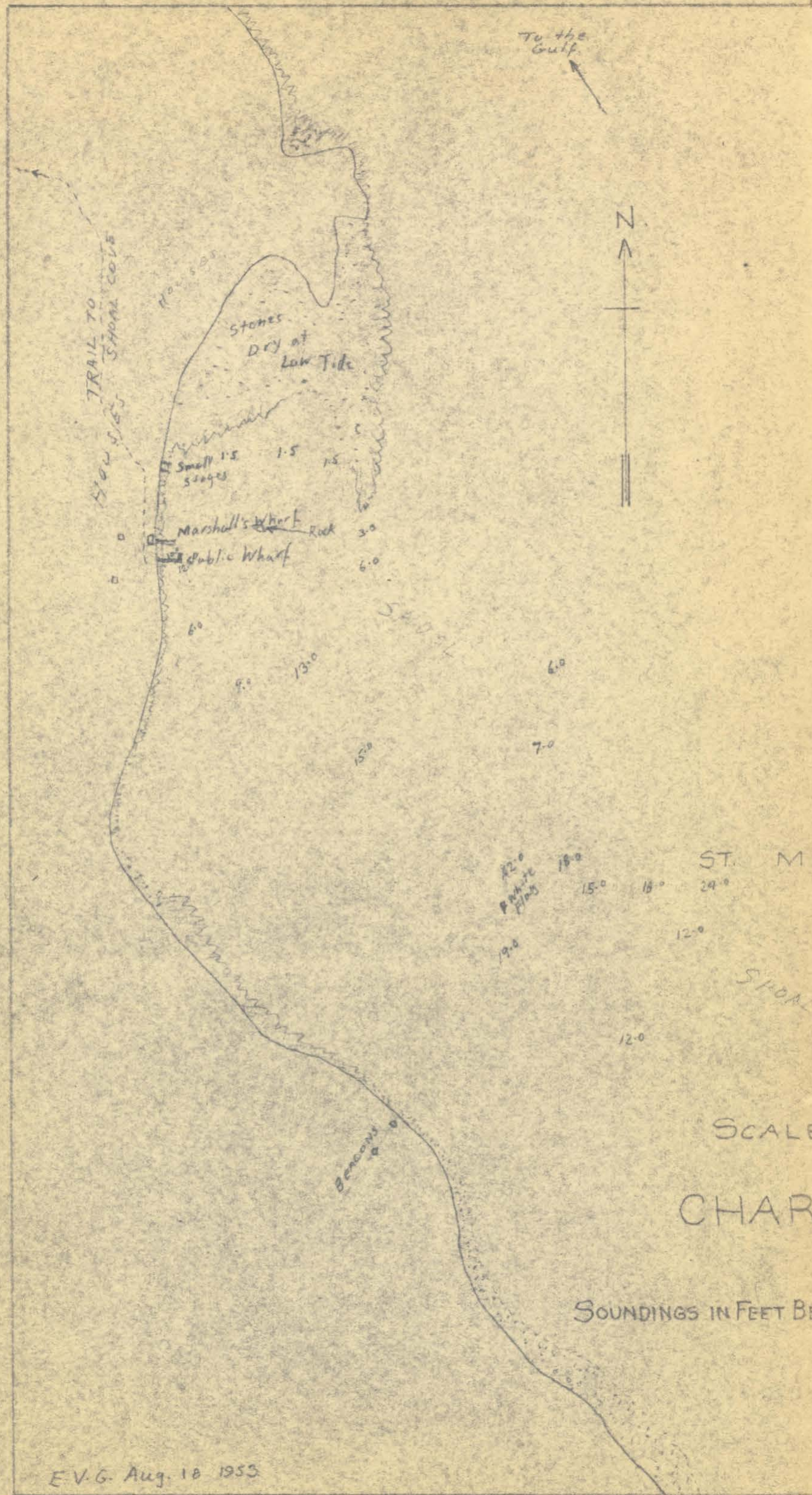
Neighbouring communities from Pond Cove to Bartlett's Harbour trade here to some extent. Shoal Cove is a mile away by land, over a rough and boggy trail. About a dozen local fishermen fish for lobsters in St. John Bay in the season. Marshalls get groceries, feed, flour, etc., from the Harvey and Co. branch in Sydney, N.S., and supplies also come in from Corner Brook and St. John's by the coastal steamers and schooners.

11. Additional Notes

- (a) Lack of salt for 10 days in July last year reduced the catch, through delay of a schooner chartered to bring the salt from St. Anthony's.
- (b) Coastal steamers anchor a mile or more off shore and freight and passengers are carried to and from shore by motor boats. There is a government wharf (built last year) but no public storage shed for the use of the residents of this and other settlements.
- (c) J. Marshall has a 14-ton decked boat which he intends to rig for long-lining.

REEF HARBOUR.

NFLD.



E.V.G. Aug. 18 1953

HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Reef Harbour Lat. $51^{\circ}00\frac{1}{2}'N$ Long. $57^{\circ}00\frac{1}{2}'W$ Chart No. 1690
EXISTING WHARVES:	2 small fish stages, 1 private fish and freight wharf, Public wharf 257' long, 16' wide, with L-shaped head 60' across. There is 10' of water 50' shoreward of the L and 12.5' at the head of the wharf at low tide.
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	Naturally sheltered by point, islands and shoals
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Extremely tortuous
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Fair: good at location of wharves
ICE CONDITIONS:	Freezes December to May
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Mud and gravel
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Not immediately required but additional wharf space is available. If a freight shed were provided, it would enhance the service given by the public wharf.
DREDGING REQUIRED:	If ships drawing more than 12' are to use this harbour, dredging would be required to enable them to use the public wharf.
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Round and sawn timber from Castor River area, St. John Bay. Rock locally.

EVG: July 25, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: REEF HARBOUR

DATE: 25-7-53.

AGRICULTURE: Small garden type agriculture with minor vegetable production.
Limited hay and pasture area.

SOILS: Very little mineral soil - weathered from old raised beach calcareous sands and gravels. Area generally covered with a heavy, peaty organic 'muck' layer over sands and gravels or limestone and sandstone bedrock.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips comprise the principal vegetables grown, with minor amounts of carrots, beet and other vegetables.
Small amount of hay harvested.

LIVESTOCK: Approximately eight head of cattle and ten horses maintained, together with minor numbers of hens.

POTENTIAL: No agricultural potential due to lack of soil, extensive peat bogs and rock outcrop.

BRIG BAY



Looking south-east



Looking south-west

BRIG BAY

1. Position: $51^{\circ} 03\frac{1}{2}'$ N. $56^{\circ} 55'$ W.
2. Population: 15 families (about 80 people).
3. Description: Brig Bay Settlement is a collection of houses strung along Brig Bay, a bight in the west coast. The shore rises from the sea, where bedrock outcrops to a plain elevation of 20-30 feet a.s.l. The plain is covered by forest, ponds and muskeg.
4. Government and Services: (a) Local government - None.
(b) Fire protection - None.
(c) Police protection - None.
(d) Medical facilities - None (Flowers Cove).
(e) Provincial and federal agencies - None.
(f) Schools - 1-room Anglican school which teaches up to Grade XI.
(g) Sanitation - Usual outport facilities.
(h) Water supply - Spring wells (2 for the whole community). The wells do not run dry.
(i) Power and fuel - No electricity; firewood used. Coal is also used by permanent woodsmen (to save 4-5 weeks work, which is what it takes to cut and haul a year's supply of firewood). Coal costs \$25.00 per ton.
5. Religious organization: Anglican community. No church building.
6. Recreation and Entertainment: None organized, but occasional movies shown within the community.
7. Communications: Trail north to Plum Point (Old Ferolle) about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile away and south to Bird Cove, about 2 miles away. Fishing boats and horses are used in summer, snowmobiles (1), dog teams and horses in winter. C.N.R. supply boat, the "Springdale", makes regular stops at Plum Point during the navigation season. No post office (Plum Point). Telephone to Plum Point telegraph office.
8. Industries: Fishing in summer for lobsters and cod, logging and local sawmilling in winter.
9. Market and Service Area: Two small general stores look after local needs, but there is a large mail order business with Eaton's and Simpson's. (There are also two stores in Plum Point and two in Bird Cove). Two local men travel from Lomond to Flowers Cove during the summer, showing movies at the various settlements. Stores buy supplies from Corner Brook and St. John's; coal is bought in Flowers Cove.

FISHERIES

BRIG BAY

Area: St. Barbe

Date of Survey: July 24, 1953

1. Settlement

- (a) Population (1951): 91.
- (b) No. of families engaged in fishing: 5.
- (c) Other occupations: Contract pulpwood cutting and lumbering in winter.

2. Fishermen

Total no.: 7.

3. Crew Organization

No. of crews: 4 (family crews).

4. Method of Fishing

- (a) Salmon traps, 4; salmon nets, 1; herring nets, 4; trawl gear, jiggers.
- (b) Motorboats, 4; row dories and punts, 3 - 4.

5. Settlement Annual Catch

- (a) Cod, wet-salted (1952): 150,000 lb.
- (b) Cod, dried salted (1952): 5,000 lb.
- (c) Salmon, canned: 1,640 lb. (35 cases).
- (d) Lobsters, alive: 10,000 lb.

6. Fish Processing Facilities

Fresh split cod is pickled by fishermen in barrels and puncheons. Little cod is dried in this settlement. Two family canneries pack salmon.

7. Marketing

Canned salmon is sold in Corner Brook and lobsters are marketed through the St. John Island pool. Marshall at Reef Harbour bought green-salted cod at 5 cents a pound and fresh split at 2 cents this year. The fishermen are not satisfied with cod prices.

8. Financing

Some families obtain supplies on credit for short periods of a month or two -- perhaps to \$100 in amount. Most trading is for cash since confederation.

9. Co-operative Development

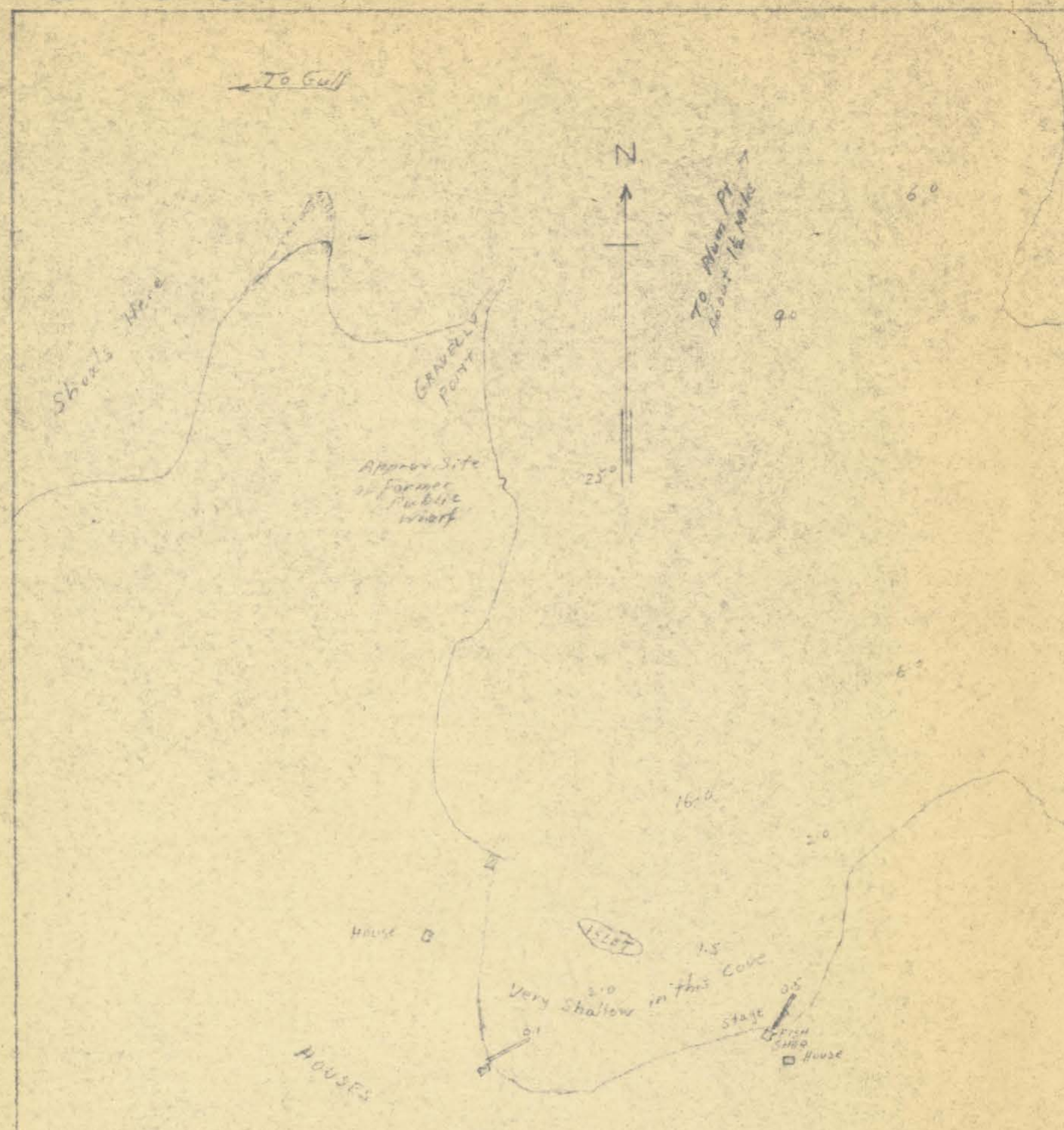
None in this settlement, although lobsters are marketed through the pool.

10. The Settlement's Area of Economic Influence

The settlement trades with Reef Harbour and to some extent with neighbouring settlements as far north as Blue Cove. Plum Point (Old Ferolle) is about 2 miles across the bay.

BRIG BAY,

NFLD.



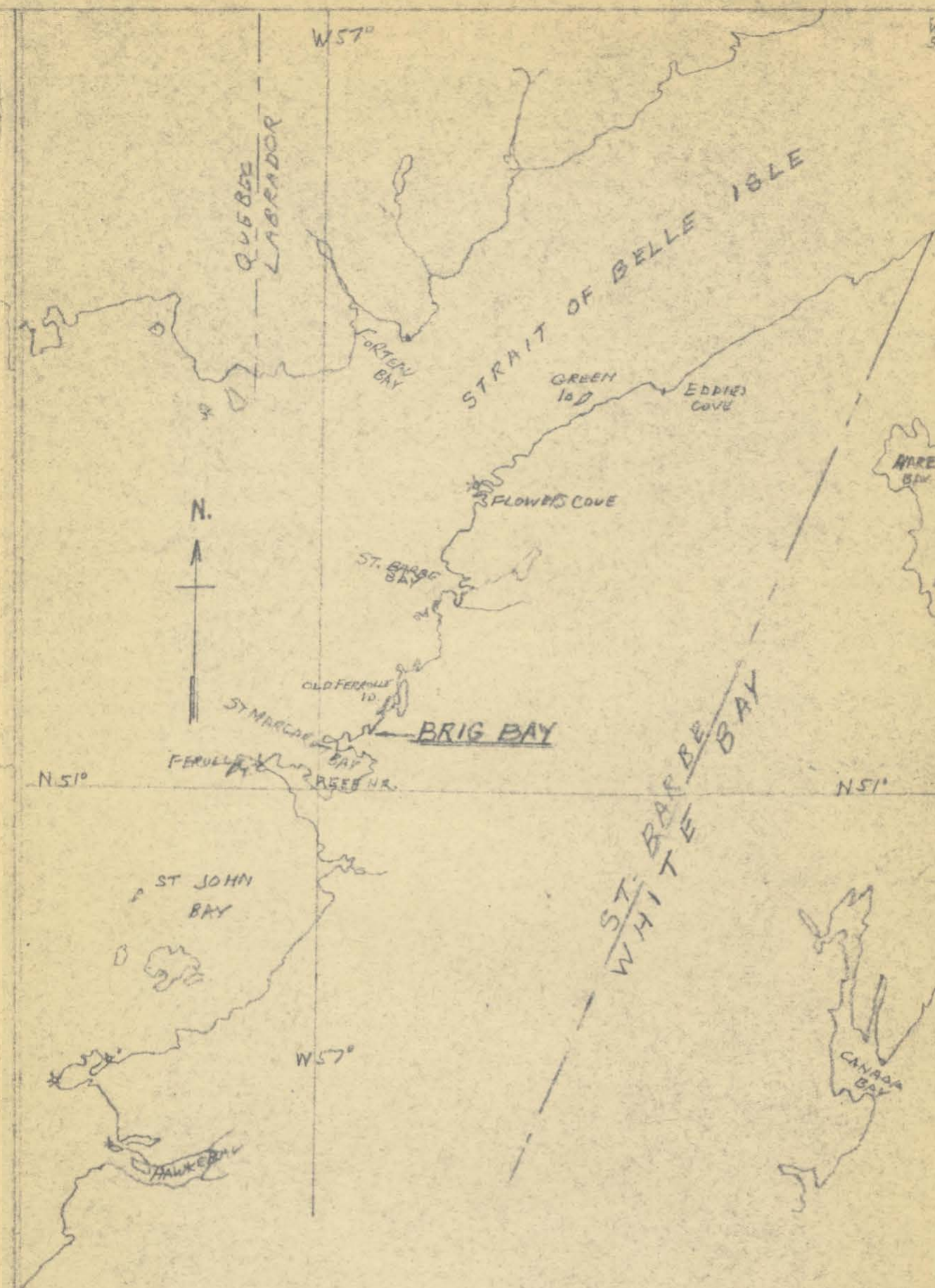
SCALE: 1 INCH=400 FEET.

PLAN OF LOCATION

SOUNDINGS IN FEET BELOW LOW WATER, ORDINARY SPRING TIDES

Ref. Air Photos A-12772-177 & 178

E.V.G. Aug. 17, 1953.



SCALE: 1 INCH=10 MILES.

CHART OF LOCATION

HARBOUR FACILITIES

NAME OF PLACE:	Brig Bay Lat. $51^{\circ}03\frac{1}{2}'N$ Long. $56^{\circ}55'W$ Chart No. 1690
EXISTING WHARVES:	2 small private wharves, with no water at heads at low tide
EXISTING BREAKWATERS:	None; almost landlocked harbour
APPROACHES FROM THE SEA:	Fairly good but only small vessels can come to anchorage off the wharves
FOG CONDITIONS:	Fair
STORM CONDITIONS:	Fairly well sheltered
ICE CONDITIONS:	Freezes December to May
TIDAL PECULIARITIES:	None
NATURE OF BOTTOM:	Mud and stones
POSSIBILITIES OF PROVIDING WHARFAGE AND SHELTER:	Not practical: a good port is being developed at Plum Point, about 1 mile easterly, formerly called Old Ferrolle Harbour
DREDGING REQUIRED:	None necessary
AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Round and sawn timber from Plum Point and St. John Bay areas. Rock locally

EVG: July 24, 1953.

AGRICULTURE

LOCATION: BRIG BAY

DATE: 24-7-53.

AGRICULTURE: Small garden type agriculture producing moderate amounts of vegetables. Moderate amount of pasture and hay land, greater in total area than that under vegetables.

SOILS: Very limited area of mineral soil weathered from calcareous sands and gravels (old uplifted beach materials). The greater part of the area is covered by a heavy, peaty organic 'muck' layer, up to fifteen inches in thickness, over sands and gravel or parent limestone rock.

CROPS: Potatoes, cabbage and turnips produced almost exclusively.

LIVESTOCK: Approximately ten cows, eight horses, and minor numbers of hens maintained in the area.

POTENTIAL: Little agricultural potential due to lack of mineral soil, almost universal peaty 'muck' cover over bedrock and rock outcrop. Present yields could be greatly increased by more intensive cultivation and by adequate use of fertilizers.



V.19
01

